

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXV. No. 5050. 號三十月九年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1879.

日七十月七年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & Co., 4, Old Ferry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSEN, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Macao, Messrs A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Szeow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, HENES & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co.

## Banks.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—HOD. W. KESWICK.

E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.

H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

A. MOLVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

## MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

### INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

### LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

## NOTICE.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at FOOCHOW will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT, p. Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

### COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th of 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP, £3,200,000. RESERVE FUND, £800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGÈRE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at: LONDON, BOULBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLES, BOMBAY, HONGKONG, LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS: THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

### ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

" 6 " " 4 " "

" 12 " " 5 " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT, Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

### CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 3 " 2 per cent. " "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

### CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000. RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## NOTICES OF FIRMS.

### NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the Undersigned, under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co. has been THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, Mr J. M. EMANUEL retiring.

W. B. SPRATT, J. M. EMANUEL.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Business of the above Firm will be CONTINUED as before under the Firm name of W. B. SPRATT & Co., of the COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS, who will collect all Accounts and pay all Demands against the late Firm.

W. B. SPRATT, Hongkong, September 9, 1879.

### NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name.

R. G. ALFORD, Surveyor, &c. 16, Queen's Road Central, 1st August, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS entrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMBERT, Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### For Sale.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

### For Sale.

WASHING BOOKS, (In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## For Sale.

### KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Large Assortment of CLOCK-WORK TOYS, FLOATING DOLLS, INDIA RUBBER BALLS, &c., &c.

A New Stock of FRENCH NOVELS. DAVID'S L'EMPIRE CHINOIS.

GEERT'S LES PRODUITS DE LA NATURE.

BOUSQUET'S LE JAPON DE NOS JOURS.

THOMPSON'S MALACCA AND INDIA CHINA.

HILL'S MANUAL OF BUSINESS FORMS.

LE SAINT Edition, MRY. BANROFF'S HISTORY OF UNITED STATES.

Complete Set SCOTT'S WAVERLEY NOVELS, very cheap.

COLLIER'S COMPLETE DICTIONARY HALF MOROCCO.

Complete Editions TENNYSON'S POEMS. VILLA GARDENING.

Small Size REF NOTE PAPERS. QUILL PENS and NIBS.

STAMP ALBUMS. NEW AMERICAN CITHORN.

GENERAL GRANT'S TRAVELS ROUND THE WORLD.

Hongkong, September 9, 1879. se16

## FOR SALE.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, awarded the GOLD MEDAL AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX: Quarts, \$17 per Case of 1 doz. Pints, \$18 " of 2 doz.

MEYER & Co., Agents. Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

## FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESERVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouilli in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Seasoned, Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brawn and Ox-tongues, etc., in 2-lb. Tins.

And, A Small Invoice of Superior Red and White AUSTRALIAN GROWN-WINE: viz: MURRAY VALLEY and WYNDHAM WINES, comprising: Tokay, Verdillo, Muscat, Claret, Madeira, Sheraz, Reims Burgundy, Hermitage, Pineau in Quarts and Pints.

Also, (From Bordeaux), CHATEAU DE FRAUDS, a Superior Breakfast Claret at \$5 per Case. A few Cases of LAFFITE.

G. R. LAMBERT. Hongkong, July 17, 1879.

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SAN FRANCISCO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

WILLIAM NOTT. Hongkong, September 4, 1879. oct4

### HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Departures of these COMPANIES' STEAMERS on the HONGKONG-CANTON Route will be as under till further notice, commencing on the 3th Instant:—

KIN SHAN from Hongkong on Mondays, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

IOHANG from Hongkong on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 8 a.m.; from Canton on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 8.30 a.m.

The POWAN will run as a Nightboat, leaving Hongkong on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, FRIDAYS, at 6 p.m.; Canton on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, SATURDAYS, at 5.30 p.m.

By Order of the Board of Directors, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company, Limited.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, China Navigation Company, Limited. Hongkong, September 5, 1879.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents, ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co. Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

## Intimations.

### CRICKET.

THE Annual General MEETING of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB on TUESDAY Next, 16th Instant, at 6 p.m.

MEMBERS are requested to attend. GENTLEMEN desirous of joining the Cricket Club, the Subscription to which includes Lawn Tennis, are requested to communicate with the Hon. Sec.

WILLIAM HYNES, Hon. Sec. & Treasurer, H.K. C. C.

Hongkong, September 10, 1879. se16

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his Customers and the Public that he has REMOVED to No. 95, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Same Address as before the fire.

TUNG CHEONG, Tailor. Hongkong, August 20, 1879. se20

### G. FALCONER & Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS, AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

48, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, August 20, 1879. se20

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## Intimations.

**RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.**  
 R. Ilang-Ilang, Jockey Club, and other  
 perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide  
 celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,  
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice  
 and Glycerine for the Hair, Glycerine,  
 Honey, Windsor, and other Toilet Soaps,  
 Violet and Rice powder, Aquadent for  
 the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a Natural  
 Air Purifier, &c., Sold by all Perfumers  
 and Chemists.  
 Registered trade mark—An Heraldic Rose.  
 90, Strand, 123, Regent Street, and 24,  
 Cornhill, London, 17, Boulevard des Ita-  
 liens, Paris.  
 31my79 1w 52t

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA  
 EXHIBITION, 1876."

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-  
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF  
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY  
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH. SOLE  
 SHOULD BE USED WITH KNIFE BOARDS.  
 60, 71, 215 AND 41, RACK.  
 17my79 1w 52t

## OAKLEY'S

## INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO  
 THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH  
 SHOULD BE USED WITH KNIFE BOARDS.  
 60, 71, 215 AND 41, RACK.  
 17my79 1w 52t

## OAKLEY'S

## SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).  
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-  
 PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. IN HALF AN HOUR.  
 60, 71, 215 AND 41, RACK.  
 17my79 1w 52t

## OAKLEY'S

## WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—1 lb., 2 lb. & 4 lb. EACH, & 1 lb. BOXES.  
 60, 71, 215 AND 41, RACK.  
 17my79 1w 52t

## JOHN OAKLEY &amp; SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF  
 KNIFE POLISH, KNIFE BOARDS, KNIFE  
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## Intimations.

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
 CHLORODYNE**  
 (Ex Army Med. Staff)  
 IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
 GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.  
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was  
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,  
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,  
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;  
 which he regretted had been sworn to.  
 Eminent Hospital Physicians of London  
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the  
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-  
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than  
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.  
 The public, therefore, are cautioned  
 against using any other than  
 DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

**BEMEDICAL USES AND ACTION.**  
 This invaluable remedy produces quiet,  
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the  
 system, restores the deranged functions,  
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-  
 tions of the body, without creating any of  
 those unpleasant results attending the use  
 of opium. Old and young may take it at all  
 hours and times when required. Thou-  
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous  
 good effects and wonderful cures, while  
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-  
 sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-  
 sion to be the most wonderful and valuable  
 remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for  
 coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma.

CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-  
 rests those too often fatal diseases—  
 diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in dia-  
 rhea, and is the only specific in cholera  
 and dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all  
 attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations  
 and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in  
 neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-  
 ache, meningitis, &c.

**EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
 The Right Hon. Earl Russell commu-  
 nicated to the College of Physicians and J. T.  
 Davenport that he had received information  
 to the effect that the only remedy of  
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—  
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-  
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne  
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,  
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly  
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen  
 months' severe suffering, and when other  
 remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,  
 reports (December 1865) that in nearly  
 every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. Collis  
 Browne's CHLORODYNE was administered,  
 the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of  
 Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.  
 "So strongly are we convinced of the  
 immense value of this remedy, that we  
 cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of  
 adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, *Pharmaceutical Journal*,  
 August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.  
 J. Collis Browne was the inventor of Chloro-  
 dyne; that it is always right to use his  
 preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the  
 words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the  
 Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical  
 testimony accompanies each bottle.

**Sole Manufacturer—**  
**J. T. DAVENPORT,**  
 88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.  
 Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.,  
 and 11s.

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## Intimations.

**DINNEFORD'S**

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY  
 OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN,  
 HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

**DINNEFORD'S  
 FLUID  
 MAGNESIA**

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists  
 London.

N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

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## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.**  
The Steamship  
"ALBANY"  
Capt. F. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**DOUGLAS LARRAIK & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 13, 1879. sel5

**FOR AMOY.**  
The Steamship  
"DIAMANTE,"  
Capt. THEBAUD, shortly due, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
**RUSSELL & Co.**  
Hongkong, September 13, 1879.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

## GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

**THE** Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on  
**TUESDAY,**  
the 16th September, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Peddar's Wharf,—  
1 case All Wool Fancy Striped Flannel.  
1 case White Flannel.  
Woolen Scarves, Trowsersings, White Shirts, Magenta Dye, Needles, Gold Thread, Kerosine Table Lamps, Tumblers, Liqueur Glasses, Toilet Sets, Dinner Sets, etc., etc.  
25 cases Kinahan's LL Whisky.  
30 cases Board's Old Tom.  
Brandy, Champagne, Ginger Wine, Beer, etc.  
2 cases Carriage Candles.  
50 drums Hubback's Pale Boiled Linseed Oil.  
40 drums Hubback's Turpentine.  
10 cases Borden's Milk.  
American Tobacco in Sticks, Richmond Smoking Mixture.  
Morton's Oilman's Stores, assorted.  
5 Fire Grates.  
A Small Invoice of Crosse & Blackwell's Stores, Brass Bolts, Brass Hooks, Locks, Iron Screws, etc.  
50 doz Shoe Brushes, assorted.  
Razors, Penknives, Spectacles, Glycerine Soap, Scented Soap, Perfumery, etc., etc.  
And a Variety of Other GOODS.  
TERMS.—Cash on delivery.  
**G. R. LAMMERT,**  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1879. sel6

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—**

**NORMAN COURT**, British barque, Capt. J. L. Dunn.—O. & O. S. S. Co.  
**ALEXANDER YEATS**, Canadian ship, Capt. J. W. Dunham.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
**ROSEBUD**, British 3-m. schooner, Capt. J. Collier.—Cheong Woo.

## SAILORS' HOME.

**ANY** Cast-off CLOTHING, BOOKS, or PAPERS will be thankfully received at the Sallor's Home, West Point.  
Hongkong, July 26, 1878.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Sept. 12, China, German steamer, 648, Ackermann, Shanghai Sept. 9, General.—Simsen & Co.  
Sept. 13, Faugh Balauzh, German barque, from Whampoa.

## DEPARTURES.

## New.

**CLEARED.**  
Prosperity, for Bangkok.  
Ernst, for Newchwang.  
Albany, for Amoy, &c.  
Ningpo, for Shanghai.  
Vesta, for Newchwang.  
Yotlung, for Swatow.  
Sir Lancelot, for Foochow.  
Prism, for London, &c.  
Echo, for Newchwang.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per China, from Shanghai, 32 Chinese, and 2 Europeans deck.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The German steamer *China* reports: Left Shanghai on the 9th Sept. at 3 a.m., arrived at Hongkong on the 12th at 5 p.m., had fine weather and light variable winds for the first part of passage, latter part strong N.E. winds and rain to port.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

**MAILS will close:—**  
For SWATOW.—  
Per Yotlung, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst.  
For SHANGHAI.—  
Per Ningpo, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.  
For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SUZ, AND LONDON.—  
Per Prism, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.  
For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—  
Per Albany, at 2.30 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst., instead of as previously notified.

## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

**MAILS will close:—**  
For MANILA.—  
Per Emerald, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst.  
For BANGKOK.—  
Per Danube, at 5 p.m., on Monday, the 15th inst.  
For SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.—  
Per Douglas, at noon, on Tuesday, the 16th inst.  
For SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.—  
Per Venice and Japan, at 2.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

**MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—**  
The French Contract Packet *Sindh* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 16th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.  
The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

**MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.—**  
The British Contract Packet *Ritus* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi or Southampton; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.  
N.B.—This Packet carries no mails for the Australian Colonies, E. or S. Africa, nor for Mauritius.

## Quotations.

Hongkong, September 13, 1879.  
**OPUM.**—New Patna, cash, \$35  
" Old " cash, " "  
" New Benares, cash, 617  
" Old " cash, " "  
" New Malwa, credit, 720  
" Allowance, Tels, " "  
" Old Malwa, credit, 780  
" Allowance, Tels, " "

## Exchange.

Bank, Wire, ... 374  
" Demand, ... 378  
" 30 days' sight, ... 384  
" 4 months' sight, ... 388  
Credits, 4 ... 388  
Documentary, 4 months' sight, 384  
India, Wire, ... 219  
" demand, ... 220  
Shanghai, demand, ... 724  
" 80 days' sight, ... 724  
Gold Leaf, 99½ fine ... 27.65  
Sovereigns, ... 5.40

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 52 ½ prem.  
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$1,300  
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$1,350  
North China Ins. Co., Tls. 1,250  
Yangtze Ins. Assoc., Tls. 710  
Chinese Insurance Co., \$300  
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$775  
China Fire Ins. Co., \$190  
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 18 ½ prem.  
H.K. C. & M. S. Boat Co., \$12 prem.  
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 11  
China Coast St. Nav. Co., Tls. 93  
Hongkong Gas Co., \$70  
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$85  
China Sugar Refining Co., 68 ½ prem.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1874, nominal Do. of 1877, do.

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co's Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, September 13, 1879.  
**BAROMETER.**—9 A.M. ... 29.850  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 29.780  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 29.720  
**THERMOMETER.**—9 A.M. ... 77  
Do. 1 P.M. ... 79  
Do. 4 P.M. ... 75  
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M. ... 75  
Do. Do. 1 P.M. ... 76  
Do. Do. 4 P.M. ... 79  
Do. Maximum ... 79  
Do. Minimum over night 76

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

**RELIGIOUS SERVICES.—**  
S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right Reverend Bishop Burdon. Morning Service 11. Evening 4.30. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month.  
Military Service.—Rev. J. Henderson, officiating Military Chaplain. At 8 a.m. Morning Prayer, &c. Holy Communion on the second and fourth Sunday in the month.  
UNION CHURCH.—Morning Service, at 11 a.m. Afternoon, 6 p.m.—Divine Service in Chinese, 2-3 p.m. every Sunday, with communion on first Sunday of every month.—Rev. Dr. Chalmers.  
ST. PETER'S SEAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev. J. Henderson. Service at 6 p.m., every Sunday and Wednesday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the first Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.  
ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev. J. Grundy, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer.—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3 p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.  
BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.  
ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, Garden Road.—In the morning, Mass at 9 o'clock.

## General Memoranda.

**TUESDAY, September 16:—**  
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
Noon.—Douglas leaves for Coast Ports.  
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Mr G. R. Lammert, at his Sales Rooms.  
6 p.m.—Meeting of the Members of the Hongkong Cricket Club.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Perseverance Lodge.  
**WEDNESDAY, September 17:—**  
3 p.m.—Venice and Japan leave for Singapore, &c.  
**THURSDAY, September 18:—**  
Noon.—Auction of Valuable Building Lot.  
**TUESDAY, September 23:—**  
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
**WEDNESDAY, October 1:—**  
3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

**Shipping.**  
3 p.m.—Albany leaves for Amoy, &c.  
4 p.m.—Emerald leaves for Manila.  
**Meeting.**  
9 p.m.—Meeting of St. John Lodge, No. 618 S.C.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.  
**香港大藥房**  
**A. S. WATSON & Co.,**  
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,  
IMPORTERS  
OF  
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.  
**MANUFACTURERS**  
OF  
Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerade, Potans Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.  
The Manufacture is under direct and continuous European Supervision.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 8.15 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1879.

Now that the unofficial visit of H. E. J. Pope Hennessy to Japan is concluded, it may be interesting to note the impression which his unofficial acts and unofficial utterances have left upon the people of Japan with whom he has come in contact. From the very first we have credited Mr Hennessy with good and honourable intentions, but the bluntness which so often disfigures the beauty of his action is to be found in the unfortunate "impressions" which so inevitably follow his every movement. Whether this is to be explained by the compliant and good-natured manner of His Excellency, or by his unsuspicious nature, it is impossible to determine. We have frequently pointed out that Mr Hennessy's mind is so impressed with the one idea of relieving the oppressed, that he occasionally insists upon giving relief where none is required and none has ever been asked for. That this doubtful policy should have engendered a very strong feeling against his administration in this Colony, is natural enough, even when applied to the well-known circumstances of Hongkong; but when the action of such a false principle becomes apparent in a field upon which Mr Hennessy has no right whatever to encroach, then the error assumes glaring dimensions. It is almost inconceivable that a gentleman possessing such shrewdness on some matters should ever have permitted himself to drift into, or be drifted into, the false position in which he has been placed by his recent utterances, and by listening to the opinions of others on political matters in Japan. However worthy and proper may have been the motives of Mr Hennessy in delivering speeches or in writing addresses to political assemblies in that country—for the Chambers of Commerce there are as yet little else than political organizations—the effect upon the Japanese mind caused by His Excellency's entrance into the sea of political agitation now surging in that Empire, must be judged of by results. It must be admitted that Mr Hennessy was treated as Governor of Hongkong by the Japanese, and that he not only tacitly accepted but encouraged by word and deed this unusual proceeding, at a time when the greatest circumspection was desirable. What this foolish parade and semi-official "progress" have led to may be best told in the written address of Messrs Godai, Nakano and others, of the Osaka Chamber of Commerce—the full text of which we published a few days ago. The opening sentences of this indiscreet document remind us forcibly of the highly-flavoured Chinese addresses which have occasionally been criticised here in Hongkong. The "superior person of brave, generous, and upright mind," whose "excellent method of carrying out public business" has resulted in the "strong being subdued, and the humble being helped, protected and freed from abasement," has a Tung-wah-Hospital ring about it. But Godai and his friends, as they themselves admit, "could not restrain themselves in their joyous eagerness," so they therefore proceed at once to business. Then the "cloven hoof" at once appears. "Your Excellency's presence" is not only an honour, but "is also a good opportunity for promoting the future good relations of England and Japan." It is not enough to give a simple welcome. But we will venture to speak out our uncomfortable thoughts which we have stored in our hearts for many years, and we are thankful that Your Excellency will listen to the disclosure. It can scarcely be supposed that Mr Hennessy was ignorant of the peculiar circumstances of foreign relations with Japan, and of the movement now being made by paid foreigners and subsidized foreign newspapers to obtain rights for Japan with which she is not yet fit to be entrusted. Neither does it seem likely that an officer holding an appointment from the Colonial Office

should place himself in a position which could by any possibility be twisted into that of antagonism to the Foreign Office or its representative. These are improbabilities; but let us see what are the grievances of Godai and his friends. They admit that their language "will be calculated to cause disquiet," but, so far as we can learn, the address was not sent back to them by Mr Hennessy, having been replied to, in writing, by "Your Excellency John Pope Hennessy, Governor of Hongkong, a possession of Her Britannic Majesty's."

Briefly summed up, Japan's grievances, as narrated by Godai, are these:—Japan, a weak country, suffers injury from England, a stronger one, and her independent rights are interrupted. By reason of obstructions caused by the unfair and degrading treaties with England and other treaty powers, the balance of trade has been destroyed, Japan is placed at an unfair advantage; her financial course is restrained; and if a change be not brought about, foreigners being blinded with present and small advantages regardless of the future, the sources of trade will soon dry—England especially sustaining damage thereby. England desires to benefit herself at the cost of Japan, and wishes to make Japan poor. This may not be the intention of the country; "but ill opinion seems to prevail among men holding high rank in your Government. Their minds are bent far from right; they pay no attention to probable events in the future, and, being blinded by selfish reasons, cannot form just opinions. We feel very sorry for these gentlemen. We wish them to turn their sharp eyes to what may be larger and more lasting advantages than the present small profit. If this is not done both parties engaging in trade will derive no benefits in future." Then comes the specific remedy. "It is that the special power possessed by all the independent countries in the world must be restored to us, and trade regulations must be regulated by us without interference. . . . Alas, your Excellency! As stated above, our independent rights and privileges of trade have been seized by foreigners, the result being the injury of Japan." Again, "If the treaty powers will regard us properly, and return to us the rights which they usurped, the sources of finance, obstructed at present, may be freed from hindrances. . . . We are not wrong in saying that if foreign powers hold any longer to the present unfair treaties, wishing only to promote their selfish advantages, all will cease to benefit by the Eastern trade in future."

It will at once be admitted as remarkable that an English Official at the head of a Colonial Government should have listened with apparent approval to utterances of this nature; and if Mr Hennessy's written reply to the address, which we have not yet seen, does not contain a distinct disclaimer of any sympathy with such statements, or of his power to interfere in any way with the Foreign Policy of the British Government, then his conduct will furnish a strong corroboration to all that we have ever written in condemnation of his indiscretion and short-sightedness.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The next FRENCH MAIL may be expected here by the 17th or 18th, per M. M. str. Tygre.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—If "Truth" will forward to us his name and address, his communication shall have early insertion.

H. M. sloop *Egeria*, Commander A. L. Douglas, left for Pakhoi to-day.

THE *Shanghai (Morning) Courier*, started five months ago, is discontinued from the 9th instant.

THE *S. S. Emerald* went over to Kowloon Docks last night to be cleaned and painted. The F. M. S. S. Company's steamer, *City of Peking*, goes round to Aberdeen Docks, on Monday, for the same purpose.

THE Dutch barque, *Sourabaya Packet*, which went round to Aberdeen Docks for investigation, has been condemned. She was undocked this morning, but was unable to come round on account of the weather. She comes round to be broken up.

WE (*N. C. D. News*) hear Mr Herbert J. Allen goes to Newchwang, to act as Consul there in place of Mr Adkins, who goes home on leave. Mr Allen's post at Chinkiang is taken temporarily by Mr T. L. Bullock.

It is stated that a Mr Charles Smith and his brother, Sydney merchants, are being well entertained in Tokio by the Sangi and other high officers. If Jones and Robinson will only hurry up now, the farce can be performed to perfection, before the new regulations come into force as to receiving distinguished guests.

PREPARATIONS have again been made, this afternoon, to meet what may come. The river steamers have cleared out, with the exception of the *Spark*, to their usual places of shelter when the weather looks threatening. The *Spark*, at time of going to press, was still at her buoy, and showed no signs of getting up steam. The Kowloon steam-ferry *Morning Star* ceased to run, in an early part of the afternoon, and, with the steam-tugs *Fame* and *Pilot-Fish*, has gone to a place of shelter. Most of the steamers

in the Harbour have got up steam and have made other preparations for a stiff blow. Junks and sampans are not to be seen on this side of the water at all, having cleared out to Yau-ma-tei, Causeway Bay and other places of safety. As yet, no gun has been fired from the Commodore's ship, nor have any signals been hoisted at the Harbour Master's. The glass has to-day gone down very steadily, from about eleven o'clock a.m. till three o'clock; it was then standing at 29.74. At half-past five, the Barometer stood at 29.69, which is nothing to be seriously alarmed at. The weather is certainly very dirty, blustering, and squally, but it is only the usual and, we might say, expected weather at this season of the year. It will be observed that the thermometer has not been over 79. The Hongkong Humane Society will hold themselves in readiness in case of need, and a number of members will take place to-night at nine o'clock. We anticipate that their services will not be put to the test on this occasion, and that the dirty weather, now hanging around, will have cleared off in a day or two.

THE plaintiff in the case of Mourilyan, Heilmann & Co. versus John Pitman, heard the other day at Hogo, sought to examine defendant as to whether he was the principal and was being properly sued. The following evidence was then given:—

Q.—Are you in the employ of H. E. the Governor of Hongkong?

A.—Certainly not.

Q.—Are you travelling at your own expense?

A.—Certainly.

Q.—Did you act under instructions from H. E. the Governor of Hongkong when you came to our office and engaged passages for him and his suite?

A.—No, I was not acting under his instructions. He has not the slightest idea that any action is going on at the present moment; unless he has been subpoenaed.

Q.—Am I to infer, then, that the Governor will follow you about wherever you like to take him?

A.—You may infer anything you like.

Q.—Will the Governor follow you about wherever you like to take him?

A.—I should think not.

Q.—Why was the trip postponed until Sunday?

A.—Because your terms were so reasonable that I undertook to persuade the Governor to wait another day. I have been at the head of important steam-boat lines, and have always had consideration for high officials, travelling, and have frequently given free passages to such, and should always do so, if in my power.

Q.—You state that it was an afterthought your remaining until Sunday, because you thought an extra \$50 would not be of much consequence?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You are now perfectly aware that the question of \$50 for detention per day arose from a mutilated telegram?

A.—I do not admit that it is a mutilated telegram. I say that it is perfectly intelligible. You have acknowledged that I have asked you what the demurrage per day would be, and you were to send me the reply to Kioto by telegram. That reply I received, stating that you would take the Governor and wait until Saturday evening and \$50; which I naturally concluded was the reply to my enquiry in the morning.

## Canton.

12th September.

We can send you good tidings of the weather; the signs being of an early N. monsoon and exemption from cyclones violence, though an outbreak of considerable strength may herald the approach of Boreas.

You have sent us very sad tidings of past two days from Oahm.

Unpromising as I considered the policy toward Afghanistan, yet as the actual negotiations of Major Cavagnari progressed there appeared a fair prospect that the temper of the passionate race of that country would gradually yield to conciliatory and generous treatment by the British authorities. Unfortunately there existed the rancor of domestic strife in the present, to envenom the memories of the past and complicate the foreign relations. We hear in these echoes from the great mountains the knell of the Ministry of Lord Beaconsfield, over weighed by reverses and revolutions, or even band; but one has no heart in the pursuit of political speculations at the moment.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG FROM THE SPEECHES OF H. E. J. POPE HENNESSY.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." 11th Sept. 1879.  
SIR.—"In the first place," said Mr Hennessy, "I am officially connected, as Governor of Hongkong, with the commerce of the place. Last year there passed through port shipping to the extent of 1,700,000 tons, and the value of these cargoes could not have been far short of \$500,000,000. Again, in the same speech, said Mr Hennessy, "I have estimated the trade of Hongkong last year at \$600,000,000; it is of interest to look at the actual records published by your Government."  
It will be seen from the above extracts that Mr Hennessy poses as Governor of Hongkong, and as such makes a few utterances.

When next we hear of Mr Hennessy at Takodap, in Teio, (before the Chamber of Commerce), in company with Okuma, contracted with whom "Gladiator" brilliant success, and Sir Stafford Northcote's success as Chancellor of the Exchequer appear common-places." By what process of reasoning and observation, did Hennessy arrive at such a conclusion?

At the chief stations are well-filled book-stalls where the usual yellow backed novel can be purchased for 2s.; and provided it is returned within three days the Ball-keepers refund 1s. 6d. retaining only 8d. for the use of a book. Where long distances have to be covered many books can thus be read quietly through, without after-qualms of conscience as to extravagance.

Among the various hygienic apparatus exhibited at the Parkes Museum, recently opened by the Home Secretary, are several sectional sketches from the Admiralty showing the systems of ventilation adopted in the monitors (such as H.M.S. *Devastation* and *Glatten*) the *Victor Emanuel*, employed as a hospital troopship off the West Coast during the Ashantee war, and the *Serapis*, one of the Anglo-Indian troopships, which last are really the only well-ventilated vessels in her Majesty's service. But there is also an original sketch of a ventilating system intended more particularly for first class passenger steamships, working in, say the Cape, India, and Australian service. The plan is very simple, quite automatic, whenever the fires are alight, and it can moreover be modified to suit the requirements and peculiarities of invalids and hypochondriacs, some liking to be roasted and some, so to speak, to be "blown out of their bunks." This last is the design of Mr Harry Leach, Port Medical Officer, who tells us that he will be very glad to see anyone on the subject and explain the principle, as at present the catalogue is in this respect incomplete; and commercial matters, as we all know, glide on rapidly. But it appears to us that for such steamers as those employed in the Cape Line, &c., when it is almost literally a fine weather passage nearly all the year round—so that the chief, and indeed only, difficulty is to provide a constant current of clear air along the 'tween decks and in the cabins—the best way of accomplishing this is by "dragging" the foul air out and this Mr Leach's system is, we believe, calculated to do very completely. Anyhow it is well worthy of a trial, and, according to the evidence of one of the chief Glasgow constructors, would be inexpensive and require no feeding. —*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

WITH reference to the Pig-tail Ordinance and the decision of Judge Field on the matter, the *New York Herald* has an article, in which it ridicules thus the vapouring of the *S. F. Chronicle* on the subject:—

We regret to observe that our esteemed contemporary, the *San Francisco Chronicle*, promptly overrules Judge Field's law. The *Chronicle* decides that the ordinance which requires the cutting off the queues of Chinese men imprisoned for petty offences is perfectly valid. The case, we infer, will be appealed from the *Chronicle* to the Supreme Court of the United States, and from thence to the full bench of California newspapers. The point of our esteemed contemporary's opinion is, that fine spun technicalities should not be permitted to stand in the way of doing substantial justice to a Chinese man when you have him between your thumb and finger. The right of a city to pass laws making that which is petty misdemeanor in a Caucasian almost capital punishment when committed by a Chinese man, is held by our esteemed contemporaries to be perfect and indisputable. One may sympathize with California in her desire to be rid of the Chinese without going to lengths in defense of the cruelty and barbarism of a San Francisco ordinance, but neither more nor less justifiable would be a statute providing that all Chinese men guilty of disorderly conduct should be burned at the stake.



"It is only," said Mr. Hennessy, "as a private citizen I meet you, for I am on leave of absence from my Government, and have no official business of any kind here, yet I cannot divert myself of all interest in the welfare of Hongkong, and especially in its commercial transactions with Japan."

"About a month ago I mentioned in the Tokio Chamber of Commerce that Hongkong was the largest depot of trade in the British Empire abroad, and I quoted the figures given by my predecessor Sir Richard MacDonnell that the annual value of that depot trade is about \$500,000,000."

I regret to say I can see a considerable difference in the statements made at Tokio and those made at Hakodate, and also that they should be made by one who ought to bring exact information to the front.

Mr. Hennessy has placed himself altogether in a false position in Japan during his holiday; although it may have been pleasant to receive such flattering attentions, I am at a loss to conceive how any man in his senses could receive such unfounded compliments, without putting the people right as to his real position amongst them, at the same time stating his utter powerlessness to do anything to materially affect the country. It is clear that the Japanese have been led astray during the last three months, and this becomes painfully apparent from the whole drift of the reply from the Osaka Chamber of Commerce to the Governor of Hongkong. I do hope most sincerely that they will soon see, that there has been a mistake somewhere, and start at once to put things right themselves, instead of trusting to those who cannot help them.

Yours,  
OBSERVER.

### Marine Court.

(Before H. G. Thomsen, Esq. R.N. and the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)

Ching Shan Tsai, master of a cargo boat, was brought up yesterday on a charge of having no license, and with having left Victoria harbour without clearing at the Harbour-Master's Office.

Defendant was sent to gaol for one day, and the cargo boat was confiscated.

The Magistrate has recommended the case to His Excellency, the Governor, with a view to getting the latter part of the sentence remitted.

### Police Intelligence.

Friday, Sept. 12.

Chan Tong-shing, a marine hawk, was convicted of buying a soldier's kit, the property of His Majesty the Queen, and was fined \$20. His Worship told the prisoner that it was a very bad case; and added that men of his class offered great temptations to soldiers and others.

Alfred Wilson and William Chalmers, belonging to the *Victor Emanuel*, were charged with creating a disturbance on board a sampan, the first prisoner being also charged with tearing a constable's uniform. The second prisoner was discharged. The first was fined \$2 and ordered to pay \$1 amends to the constable, and fifty cents to the boatwoman, in default of payment, to go to gaol for ten days.

(Before the Hon. C. B. Plunket.)  
Saturday, Sept. 13.

### THEFT OF A JACKET.

Lau Ah, charged with stealing a jacket value seventy cents, from a house in East Street, was arrested by P. O. 42, Joseph White, saw the defendant running away, pursued by a number of people. The jacket was found in the leg of defendant's trousers.

Defendant, who had the appearance of being a working-man, said he took the jacket with the intention of paying it, to enable him to make a present of a new jacket to an inmate of a brothel.

He was sent to gaol for one month with hard labor.

### A "WELL-DRESSED HEALTHY-LOOKING" THIEF.

Hung Aze, charged with snatching two dollars and fifty cents from the hand of a young girl this morning, near the Central Fire Brigade station, admitted the charge and said he had had no rice to eat, and no work to do. He had been here for only five or six days.

His Worship remarked that defendant was a well-dressed healthy-looking man, who did not appear to have suffered from hunger. He sent him to gaol for three months with hard labor.

### OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

P. S. 43, William Staunton, was charged by P. S. 43, William Staunton, with causing an obstruction at the corner of East Street. Complainant stated that a temporary verandah had been erected, and a sort of cooking and eating house fixed up at the corner of East Street which caused a great obstruction to passengers. No one had any right to put up such a stall.

Defendant admitted being the master of the stall and was fined \$2, and ordered to remove the obstruction.

### A SOLDIER'S WAY OF RAISING THE WIND.

Chan A On, a barber, was charged with purchasing a razor from a soldier of the 27th Inniskilling. Thomas Noble, provost sergeant, stated that he appeared to prosecute in this case, by order of Colonel Geddes. The razor found on defendant formed part of the kit of private McCall, of the 27th, who is confined to barracks for ten days for having sold a portion of his kit. The defendant has had leave granted him to enter the Barracks, and shave the men of "B" Company.

Michael McCall, stated that on the 10th inst. he wished to sell his razor to defendant, who was unwilling to buy it. Witness then said to defendant, "Give me eight cents to get a drink with, and take the razor, and I will pay you back next Monday." The regimental number of witness was on the razor at that time; it has been scraped off since; he does not know who scraped the number off and does not remember how much money he got from the barber.

Color-Sergeant Prentice stated that razors have been lost very frequently of late from the Barracks. The defendant is the only Chinaman allowed in Barracks to shave the men. He gave instructions that defendant should be watched. The razor was found on him. He said he had taken it away to sharpen it, but could give no

reason for the number being scraped off the handle.

Defendant stated that he was taking away the razor to sharpen it when he was stopped by some of the soldiers who took it from him. He had no witnesses to prove his story.

His Worship fined him \$5, in default of payment one month's imprisonment with hard labor.

### HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

Chan Aching, Ip Ashat, and Cheong Ashat, were charged, (1) on suspicion of having robbed and beaten Liu Ayuk, on the Stanley Road on the 30th of August, 1879; (2) with robbing Wong Yed Bing, on the Aberdeen Road on the 7th inst.

Inspector Lindsay stated that he arrested the three prisoners on suspicion. He searched the houses where they were arrested, but found nothing of a suspicious character; he had confronted them with the complainant in the first case, who had been unable to identify any of them. The complainant in the second case has gone to his native place and will not be back for a week or thereabouts. The first defendant has just come out of gaol after serving a term of two years for a robbery at Yow-mat-lee. Witness does not know much about the other two defendants; they have described themselves as belonging to a salt junk. He asked for a remand, as the defendants appear to answer to the description given by the complainant in the robbery case of the 31st instant, and also because they were residing with a man who is charged with being concerned in the Aberdeen robbery. The case was remanded till Saturday next at ten o'clock. Defendants were ordered to enter into their personal recognizances in \$50 to appear on Saturday the 20th inst.

### THEFT OF CLOTHES.

Lam Awah, a carpenter, charged with having stolen his clothes, value \$1.50 on the Aberdeen Road on the 7th inst., (remanded from yesterday), was again brought up to-day, and further evidence being heard, the case was remanded till Monday so that the Inspector may be able to search for previous convictions against the defendant.

### A CONFIRMED THIEF.

Lai Ahoi, remanded from yesterday, on a charge of stealing a glass bottle, value three cents, was brought up to-day, and said he had gone into a house in Wyndham Street, to look for a friend; when he got inside, he found he had mistaken the house. He saw the bottle at the top of the stairs and took it, as he wished to raise a couple of cents to pay his passage to Yau-mat-lee. Prisoner, who was convicted of picking pockets in September 1877, and sentenced to three months with hard labor, was severely lectured by the Magistrate, and sentenced to four months imprisonment with hard labor.

### HIDDEN TREASURES.

Tai Ng, a blacksmith, was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of iron on the 12th inst.

P. O. 81, John Butlin, stated that he had suspicious about the prisoner, and went to his house and made a search. He found four small pieces of iron on the table, and on digging in the corner of the room found the four iron plates, now in Court. Witness went to the Hong Nam Docks and asked if the plates belonged to the Docks; they were claimed as the Company's property.

Defendant stated that the iron was taken to his house by a man who wanted to sell it to him; he refused to buy it, as he did not think the man had got it honestly. The man asked him to keep it for him, and he consented. When the constable came to search his house, he showed him where the iron was.

P. O. Butlin, recalled, said:—When I commenced to dig in the defendant's house, he moved off from the table and made for the door, where he was stopped by a Chinese constable. The defendant then said:—"The iron was brought to my house by a man who had been in gaol."

Prisoner was fined ten pounds (£10), in default of payment three months' imprisonment with hard labor.

### FOUR SUMMONSES AGAINST EUROPEANS—ASSAULT, PROVOKING A BREACH OF THE PEACE, ETC.

KYLE C. KELLER—ASSAULT, &c. This was a case connected with and arising out of the two, Allen v. Keller, and cross-summons—heard yesterday and reported in our last night's paper under the above heading. Mr. John Kyle, Ice Manufacturer, East Point, summoned William Keller, Superintendent, East Point Distillery, for having (1) assaulted and beaten the wife of the complainant, Margaret Kyle, and (2) used towards her threatening, abusive, indecent, and insulting language with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Wotton appeared for the complainant; Mr. Denny for the defendant.

Mr. Wotton, in opening the case, said his client, on behalf of his wife, summoned the defendant for using towards her the most foul and abusive, indecent and insulting language on the occasion out of which had arisen the two charges heard yesterday. The language used by Mr. Keller was most foul and disgusting, and degrading even in the mouth of the worst blackguard it was possible to imagine. The words used pointed to the most degraded position to which a woman could descend.

Evidence in the case was then called:—Mrs. Kyle, again sworn, deposed to the words used by Keller being so foul that she could not repeat them. The words were, insulting, abusive and very indecent. So much so she felt inclined to put her hands to her ears to prevent her hearing them. She was still in dread of her life from Keller. Next day she came up town and stayed in the depot during the day. She went back in the evening with her husband. She was afraid to stay there without him on account of Keller. Her husband leaves very early in the morning, as a rule 4.30. He left these two mornings at 7 a.m.

Mr. Allen deposed to the exact words used by Keller, which are unfit for publication. Cross-examined:—He said the coolies spoke of Keller as a very bad man when they were in the Chinese quarters; he did not know whether they understood the words. He hoped not for the good name of the Europeans in this Colony.

Un Aing, cooper, Queen's Road, called by Mr. Denny, said he had known Keller for 8 or 9 years, and had been employed with him for six years. He was a quiet-tempered man.

Cross-examined:—He never scolded me, I never saw him strike any man, nor did any-

body ever tell me of his striking anybody. A watchman employed by Mr. Keller told me to come here to-day. He and I have not spoken of this matter. I was at Mr. Denny's office and he told me to come here.

Chan Atung had known Keller 44 years, during which he had been employed by him or with him as a watchman. He knew the dogs belonging to Keller. They were very good dogs. They were not vicious or ferocious dogs.

The records of the two previous convictions referred to yesterday were formally put in by Mr. Wotton.

Mr. Wotton then addressed the Court, dealing first with the case against Mr. Allen and Mrs. Kyle, in which the defendants were charged with having assaulted and beaten the complainant, Mr. Keller. By the evidence of the complainant in that case he had endeavored to bring out his reasons for taking out the summons, but without going into the other cases, there was no assault on their part proved; the evidence was against him; the Chinaman was against him. He was satisfied his Worship would know how to deal with the case. To come to the more serious summons,—Allen v. Keller. It was not so very long ago since they had one of the Inspectors here charging Mr. Newman with a somewhat similar assault. Mr. Newman was, as everybody in Hongkong knows, a very ferocious man; on certain occasions he lost all control over his temper, and whether in a simple row or a fight, he hardly knew what he was doing. Now he thought Mr. Keller was after some such nature as that man; he was undoubtedly a man of the most violent passions; he was entirely without any control over himself, and as had been amply proved to the Court, he was a most foul-mouthed man. He (Mr. Wotton) did not suppose the Court had ever heard—he had knocked about the world a considerable time and he certainly had never heard—such language ever deposed to in a Court as having been used by any respectable person by any one who, as he supposed the defendant did, claimed to be a decent member of society. According to Mr. Allen's evidence Keller was the first to commit an assault. Undoubtedly he did commit an assault upon Allen and threw him down on his back, striking him once or twice—twice according to the evidence, but whether it was once or twice it was immaterial. Had it not been for the Chinaman who pulled Keller back and restrained him from continuing his murderous attack on Mr. Allen it was, he thought, very likely Allen would not have been here to-day to tell this story. It had been attempted to show that Keller had been aggravated and brought up to this high state of temper by some words which arose about those iron hoops and piping. No words arose about that, except that Mr. Allen told him that he had no right to do that. Mr. Allen acted perfectly correctly. Mr. Keller had no right to move anything from that right of way, so long as the passage to which he was entitled to was clear. He says he was measuring. What had that to do with it? He only had a right of way and nothing else. Certainly he had no right to move anything there, far less to break anything, no right to damage property. If he was wronged he had a remedy; he had no right to take the law into his own hands. But there was no attempt to get any proper remedy; simply a most cowardly and violent attack upon this man who had done nothing he was not entitled to do. Mrs. Kyle saw the whole affair from beginning to end; she told them that Keller struck the first blow, and that the second blow was also struck by Keller. He could assure the Court that it was not with very great difficulty that Mrs. Kyle could be prevailed upon to come here to-day. There was not the slightest possibility ground for the statement of the defendant, that Mrs. Kyle made use of any such language as Keller had asserted. She behaved as any woman with any amount of pluck would have done. She did not leave the place. She remained there to see that he did not kill Mr. Allen, as she believed he would have done had he not been prevented. Mrs. Kyle had all through conducted herself most bravely and most properly, and not as Mr. Keller had tried to make out. There was not the smallest atom of evidence to contradict that of Mr. Allen and Mrs. Kyle. He came now to the threat of using the revolver. Keller admits that he did say something about a revolver. Mr. Allen told the Court he heard Keller call to his boy,—"Bring my revolver and I will shoot this bound." He admitted he had a revolver in his room and ammunition too. Was this not threatening to shoot? With regard to the dogs he submitted that the evidence of Mr. Allen, Mr. Kyle and others showed that the dogs were of such a nature that they should always be tied up, or if loose that they should be muzzled. The Chinaman who had been brought here to say that he had never seen them bite anybody had given his evidence in the groove that was called. The fact that the defendant had been compelled to resort to two miserable Chinamen, the one a cooper the other a man who knew almost nothing about him, for some evidence as to his general character was the most damaging proof that he had ever heard produced in any Court as to any man's character. It showed that he was utterly at a loss to produce any testimony which would have value with the Court. Why did he not produce some European or some respectable employee of the same company as he was in? Why did he not produce Mr. Ramsesjee? He had been here a great number of years, ten years now, and he was not able to produce one witness of any weight as to his character. He (Mr. Wotton) had not been here ten years yet, but he believed, if he wanted to prove his character for sobriety or anything else, he would be able to produce some better evidence than that Mr. Keller had, doing his best no doubt, laid before them. That evidence would go for precisely what it was worth,—nothing. He assured the Court Mr. Keller had not come into this Court. Mrs. Kyle had not come into Court, to seek revenge. They simply desired that their lives and safety should be protected by the law. They had both stated in the witness box that they considered and fully believed that their lives were jeopardized, that if this man were not held firmly by the law, he would continue to annoy them and perhaps kill them, in one of his fits of furious behavior. They were not here for revenge. Mrs. Kyle was here simply at the instigation of her husband; it was with the greatest difficulty she could be persuaded to come here. They did not so much wish his Worship to punish Mr. Keller for what he had done, although that was serious enough, but they certainly desired that he should be checked in his career; he had proved himself a man of such a violent temper and of such a dis-

position that were this not done he would be led on to do some act that would bring a stain to his career. In the case of Newman it was only a squabble, only a row, a fight that it began with; but what was it finished up with? He now left the case in His Worship's hands; he would not endeavor to persuade him one way or other. His Worship might feel inclined to send the case to the Supreme Court. He might under Ordinance No. 16 of 1876 order imprisonment without fine or with fine.

His Worship: Or fine, without imprisonment.

Mr. Wotton: Precisely. His Worship had full power in the matter. With regard to the dogs he referred his Worship simply to the Ordinance No. 14 of 1845. He asked him for the sake of all concerned to deal with the case in such a manner as would be a check upon this man's very wild career. He submitted that the summonses at the instance of Keller ought to be dismissed; aid, that at the instance of the Chinaman having been dismissed, there were only the two in which he appeared for the complainants to be dealt with. He left them in His Worship's hands.

Mr. Denny said he would certainly not follow in the same strain as had been adopted by the legal adviser of the plaintiff: he would not try to make out that Mr. Allen was another Newman, bound to be hanged, and an awful sounder. All that he would try to make out was that Mr. Keller's story, as told to the Court by him as complainant in the first case, was in the main true and correct, and was borne out by the evidence given by Mrs. Kyle and the other statements made in the case. Before going into the case, however, he devoted a few remarks to the evidence of Mrs. Kyle. His client must feel thoroughly ashamed of himself for the language he had used. No one could be more sorry than he was that he had used such language. No one could be more sorry than he (Mr. Denny) was at her having to come to this Court. No doubt Mrs. Kyle came here intending to tell the truth with regard to this case; but his Worship knew from constantly having evidence brought before him how the most truthful people in Court were constantly contradicting each other, on the most material points. Now, Mrs. Kyle was upstairs when the row began; and unless she was in a certain particular position towards them she might never have seen either of them with a stick in her hand. He did not desire, in the slightest, to suggest that her evidence in that case was untrue. But everything else went to show that Mr. Allen had in his hand the stick produced. The men were nothing like a match to begin with; Allen would never have provoked a fight as he did by saying "what business of this is yours?" and so on—"You will not bluster me &c," in a quarrelsome tone, unless he had had some weapon, such as this, to equalize affairs between himself and one so much his superior in size and strength as Keller was. The blow Mr. Kyle described was a blow that no one would ever give save when he desired to ward off a cut from a weapon with one hand and strike with the other. There was no doubt Allen struck the first blow, and that with the stick. Keller got the stick away from Allen when he was on the ground. He held it in this way; he ought to have obtained assistance—there were lots of coolies about—and separated the two men. It was especially unwise in her, when Mr. Allen was within the house and virtually free from danger, to stand there calling out to Mr. Keller "Bad man!" and all the rest of it and nagging at him. He did not say for a moment that his client was right in using the language he had done, but the Court must take into consideration the position of the man who used it. What was the foulest language in the mouth of a man in some positions in life was the ordinary language of other men would use amongst themselves. He did not say his client was in the habit of using such expressions as had been repeated here to-day. They were plainly enough manufactured for the occasion. Some of the language used simply meant nothing. There was really no imputation in it. It was simply a coarse way of taunting Mrs. Kyle with her interference in trying to save Mr. Allen from a thrashing. Other expressions, foul disgusting and filthy though they were, he submitted he could not be punished for. The form some of them took arose from the grievance Mr. Keller had as to the coolies, bathers, &c. Mrs. Kyle herself gave the plainest and most full reason for Mr. Keller using this bad language,—"He wanted me to go away." There was no attempt at an assault; he never advanced towards her; he simply hoped to drive her away by this language, believing it was no business of hers, not the place for her. He never turned his attention to her, so as to take "him off his object,—to get hold of Mr. Allen. He (Mr. Denny) had tried to treat Mrs. Kyle most fairly in the witness-box.

The Magistrate: Certainly you did that, Mr. Denny. Most fairly.

Mr. Denny submitted that as he had forbidden to bring Mrs. Kyle to refer in any way to this language, and as there was therefore only the one witness to the words, he should not be held strictly to the words that had been given in the witness box by Mr. Allen. He was willing to admit the words given showed the general tendency of the language. Mr. Denny next referred to the right of the parties to the ground on which the row took place. Mr. Jack had tried to get a settlement of the case; the defendant had been to the solicitor to get it settled; it was still lying over. Rightly or wrongly he believed the Distillery had the same right to the ground as the ice-house; and the people of the latter had certainly no right to put anything up against the Distillery wall. He had of course no right to break anything, but that was purely accidental and only 30 cents damage was done. He had a decided right to take the hoops away from that wall. The Chinese water-closet was a most objectionable thing, right opposite the sitting room of Mr. Keller.

Mr. Wotton: It was there long before Mr. Keller came.

Mr. Denny: That has nothing to do with it. Mr. Keller had been to the Police Court that day, had got the coolies punished for indecent bathing and had been recommended to go to the Supreme Court about the water closet. He went home to make certain required measurements. He had no cause to be angry with anybody and would never have assaulted Allen had he not been provoked. Allen provoked him by his rude and blustering language; he admitted himself that he spoke somewhat angrily. And as he contended, Allen struck the first blow. This was with the stick. His Worship saw the mark next day.

The Court:—There certainly was not on him such a mark as would have been caused by a blow from this stick, if given with any violence.

Mr. Denny, continuing, said that even

if his client were to be blamed for the language he used towards Mrs. Kyle and for not giving over the disturbance after the fight was done, after Allen had run away, still Allen began the fight, and it was he that should be punished. Mr. Wotton wanted to make out that his client should be hanged like Newman.

Mr. Wotton: Nothing of the sort. I wish him well.

Mr. Denny, referring to the threat of using the revolver, said there was absolutely nothing in it. Had he wanted to do anything of the kind he could have got revolver and ammunition in two minutes; but he took no step whatever in that direction. If the complainant desired any weight to be attached to his calling to his boy, he should have brought the boy or proved he was there. These words were simply idle words with no meaning in them, no motive but to frighten Allen the more. Even when upstairs in the evening he had not got his revolver out. As to the threat about "doing for them" there was not the slightest tinge of evidence to show that he meant or that anybody could fairly understand him to mean killing any one. He simply meant that he would give Allen a good hammering if he got him out there again. Words with a serious meaning when spoken in cool blood had really no meaning when spoken by a man in the excited state Keller was in when fighting. This was further proved by his saying to Mr. Kyle,—"I have done for you twice before," meaning simply done hurt to the ice-house people. As to the dogs there was no evidence whatever that they were ferocious. Three of them round the man and he got one insignificant bite! Dogs would always be attracted by a fight. The whole case was exaggerated from one end to the other. It was made out to be a most frightful case, whereas these fights were occurring every day in town. Mr. Wotton had delighted in painting the defendant Mr. Keller as a man who ought to be hanged and his own client, Mr. Allen, as an angel of innocence.

Mr. Wotton: I never said anything about my client being an angel, nor about your client deserving to be hanged. I wished him well out of it.

Mr. Denny had only now to refer to the evidence of character. Mr. Wotton said, why was not some European gentleman brought forward?—why was not Mr. Ramsesjee brought? Well, he must say he never himself knew an European gentleman of the name of Ramsesjee.

Mr. Wotton: Or Mr. Dickie?

Mr. Denny: Mr. Dickie has nothing to do with the Distillery. I don't see why his name should be used in the case. Mr. Jack had this man under him for years and should have known him. He had nothing to say against him, but kept him on. He was kept on by those who came after Mr. Jack and was now acting as manager. Mr. Jack, backed up Mr. Keller in the matter of the drain.

Mr. Wotton: The only one proof against the rum, probably.

Mr. Denny, continuing, said that had Mr. Welsh, another European friend of the defendant's, not been away he would have been able to have given the best of characters. The evidence of these Chinese was valuable as relating to his conduct as manager of that large establishment, where so many more employed.

His Worship then gave judgment in the three cases. With regard to the first one (Keller v. Allen, assault, &c.), he was satisfied that the story of Allen was substantially true, that he did not use a stick, because it was supported by the evidence of the Chinese witnesses, who, although he was now under Allen, had formerly served under the complainant, and by the way he gave his evidence showed an entire absence of animus against the defendant. He said he did not wish to press the summons that had been taken out in his name against Mr. Keller, and also said that he did not know whether the blow he received was an intentional one or not. His evidence was supported by Mrs. Kyle's and Allen's, and the evidence of the plaintiff was rebutted to a certain extent by circumstances, inasmuch as there was no mark on his arm such as would, to his (the Magistrate's) mind, have been left by a heavy blow, (as he said it was) from the piece of wood produced. It was quite evident ill-feeling had existed between the parties, or that there had been such a want of good-feeling, that only an opportunity was wanted for a break-out. He thought Allen's words were less civil than they might have been, but Keller could not have expected to be treated in a very polite manner if he had been knocking down and damaging the property of Allen; he might have fairly expected a few rough words if he did not make any apology or offer to make any amends to Allen. He was quite satisfied the row began with Keller, and he therefore dismissed the first case.

With regard to the summons of Allen v. Keller there were three charges:—(1) assault, (2) using threatening, abusive and insulting language calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, and (3) keeping and allowing to be at large unmuzzled, vicious and ferocious dogs. As he had said before there was no doubt whatever about the assault. It was a very unprovoked and a very ferocious assault; and had it not been for the interference of the coolies and those about at the time and the arrival of the police, it might have been a much more serious affair. The defendant in this case was plainly enough a man of very violent temper, and the Court was quite satisfied he did use the language and force described and injure the complainant in the way stated. As regards the ferocious dogs he did not think there had been any evidence laid before him that the dogs were generally ferocious. Any dog, even well-trained sporting dogs, would rush in when they saw their master in a fight of this kind. He did not think it had been proved that the dogs were dangerous to the public or that they were likely to bite anybody. But Mr. Allen had been bitten and was entitled to amends for that. The defendant would have to pay \$5 for that. With regard to the assault he would have to pay a fine of \$30, in default 21 days' imprisonment, and further, which was of more importance,—for, as the solicitor for the plaintiff had said, they were concerned more in protection being granted them for the future than in his punishment for the past—he would be bound over in his own recognizances in \$500 to be of good behaviour for twelve months.

Both Solicitors were heard on this sentence. Mr. Wotton desiring, besides his own recognizances in \$500, that defendant should find a surety (a householder) in \$200; and Mr. Denny contending that twelve months was too long a period for any one to consent to become surety for any one. His client had no rich friends.

His Worship said he would order him to find another surety in \$200.

Mr. Denny said his client would deposit the money. Of course, in the event of his

leaving the Colony, he would get his money back.

Mr. Wotton: On making oath he is not to return within a certain time.

The Magistrate: There is a regular form for that.

His Worship, with regard to the third charge, that brought by Mr. Kyle for his wife, said he did not think any assault had been made out. But the charge of using threatening, abusive, indecent and insulting language was fully made out. Worse language one could not well imagine. He imposed for this offence the full penalty £5 (five pounds) according to section 13.

Mr. Denny: There has been no injury by this.

The Magistrate: It is an injury to a woman to have such language spoken to her; it is as great an injury as a blow.

Mr. Wotton: It is a much greater injury than a blow to a man.

The Magistrate: Certainly. £5 or 14 days. The Chinaman's case against Keller being withdrawn, this finished these summonses.

### Japan.

YOKOHAMA.

(From Japan Gazette.)

Preparations are being made in the Imperial arsenals for the eventuality of war, and the gunpowder factory is to be at once increased in size.

The *Fuso Shinshi* thinks that there is a probability of his Excellency Ito, minister of the Home Department, resigning his position in consequence of the action taken by the Government in regard to the present difficulty with China, which was entirely the opposite of the view his Excellency took of the question.

We understand that departures from San Francisco and Hongkong by steamers of the P. M. S. S. Co. and O. S. S. Co. will hereafter be at intervals of three weeks—the new schedule commencing with the departure of the *Gaule*, August 23rd, from San Francisco, and with that of the *Belgia* to sail from Hongkong September 11th.

The *Choya Shinbun* announces that his Excellency Inoue, minister of public works, will leave Japan for England on government business in the beginning of September.

The plan of the proposed new imperial palace is completed. The estimated cost of the structure is one million yen.

The present epidemic in Japan seems to have had one good effect, if no more, upon the local authorities in Tokio, as it has opened their eyes to the state of the water pipes which have been condemned, and new American made pipes will be laid throughout the city as soon as they can be imported. A committee has been appointed to see to the carrying out of this work.

Cholera is said to be very bad in Ishikawa. It is said that one village formerly contained three hundred and twenty-three inhabitants, and the epidemic had carried off three hundred. In another village all the inhabitants died but two.

The native papers announce that an official letter has been received by the Government from Hansuiba, Charge d'Affaires for Japan in Korea, stating that the Korean Government have consented to open the ports of Moto Yamatsu and Kiyomono to trade with Japan.

The *Choya Shinbun* says that the *A. E. Nordenskiöld* was wrecked during a fog on the 5th August about seven ri from Hamanaka, Yezo, on a rock named Tanguwa. Her boilers and keel are much damaged. The local authorities of Nemuro rendered great service in saving the lives of all on board.

We learn that Don Mariano Alvarez, Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General for his Majesty the King of Spain, will shortly leave Japan and be succeeded by Don Castillo y Figueras.

### INDIAN ITEMS.

The harbour works at Madras are making steady progress, the expenditure to end of May having amounted to Rs. 27,39,754, and from local reports, there was good work to show for this outlay. A late storm has unsettled the foundations somewhat, but not to the extent expected by the engineers from the nature of the work. Were the work solid masonry, executed with the help of coffer dams, the shaking of the foundations would be fatal to success; but the blocks composing the breakwater being dropped into their places so as to form a sort of quasi natural wall, it was to be expected that they would get moved about a little by storm agitations. We trust the work will be carried to success, as Madras sadly wants a harbour.

The harvest prospects are, as a rule, still good. In a few districts excess of rain has done considerable damage, but the harvest generally promises to be a fair average one. In the Central Provinces and Rajpootana, the rainfall had been rather light, and some doubts were entertained as to the success of the crops. A timely fall of rain has intervened and there, too, prospects are favorable.

The famine in Cashmere is, according to latest advices, as bad as ever, and the officials there do not seem to be putting themselves about much to help the poor starving masses, the only parties who seem to be working with a will, being the Christian Missionaries.

Matters in Afghanistan seem to be settling themselves quietly; the only serious drawback being the attacks of cholera, which plague will not be got rid of. At Lundi Kotai, a scarcity of water has been ascertained, and in consequence, only one British regiment will remain there. What of the Tute Wells which were of such service to our army in Abyssinia? At Ali Khel especially, cholera continues to harass us. In Cabul, too, the regiments lately returned from Herat are suffering heavily, although the Envoy's own party keep well.

In the Rampa district, too, we are fighting two enemies. The rebels might be caught and the disturbance brought to an end, but it is a difficult thing to fight against a fever which lays up entire regiments in hospital. The latest telegram from Madras (17th



A MAN WITHOUT ENTHUSIASMS.  
(From Scribner's Monthly.)

I think that neither of us could have analysed or satisfactorily explained our mutual attraction, but it is certain that my old class-mate Manson and I were fast friends. He was a most lovable fellow, but had begun, long before our college course came to an end, to show that apparent lack of interest in life which distinguishes what we call a *blase* man; and this at times to a degree at once amusing and exasperating.

Not long ago a party of us in the pleasant smoking-room of a Pacific steamer were talking about one of our fellow-passengers—rather a poor specimen of this class—then of the class itself; and the oldest member of the little group, who had been lighting his cigar very deliberately with the little wire which one dips in spirits of wine, resumed his seat with the remark, delivered with great emphasis—

"Well, gentlemen, it's a dreadful thing for a young man to have no enthusiasms."

The expression brought Manson to my mind. I do not know why I had not thought of him before, but reminiscences now crowded in rapidly upon me and I sat for some moments looking out at the blue waves of the Pacific, and oblivious of the nice points of the discussion. Finally, it seemed opportune to me to narrate to the party some of the circumstances under which my friend and I had been thrown together.

He was, as our old school-master once said, "fortunate in his choice of a father," and I feared that the tendency which I have mentioned would be developed by a life of virtual idleness; and when we had parted, and I only knew of his doings through his letters, and those of mutual acquaintances, there was every reason to believe that my forebodings were correct. He made a short trip to Europe, a region which he described as "slow," and then nominally entered on a business life. His abilities were excellent, and his perceptions quick, but after he had been for some time partner in a firm, a friend wrote me that when he met him in the street, and asked him where his office was, he received the reply—

"I don't know. They've moved since I've been there."

I was travelling some years later from India to Europe. We had a fine steamer from Calcutta, and some most agreeable people on board. It was just about the time that some of the officers who had served in the Mutiny were getting their furloughs, and fine fellows they were. My room-mate—a stout, jolly-looking man with red side-whiskers—was in the Residency at Lucknow, and was suffering from a wasting disease, but he was a good sort and they could not spare him; and he used to tell me how, when they had loaded his rifle, they would prop him up on his mattress until he could sight a Sepoy, and then sink back again. All these men had been through terrible experiences, but they were delighted at going home, and were generally in the highest spirits. I remember that they would not "turn in" at all the night that we were running up the Gulf of Suez, and they were eager to get ashore in the morning. We went up to the hotel, built around a courtyard, and found a Frenchwoman singing "Il-Bacio" in the shrillest of voices to the accompaniment of sundry instruments played by compatriots in *fer cas*. Even the squalid bazaar seemed preferable to this, and we were turning to go thither, when I saw, leaning against a pillar, my old friend Manson; and but that he had a "puggery" on his hat, he looked for all the world just as he had looked many times at a performance of "Travellers" or "Favorita" in the old days in Boston when the supernumeraries were all from our class. I was delighted to meet him, presented him at once to my party, and insisted on his going to Cairo with us. He assented with the remark that he could not be more bored there than he had been at Suez. My companions appreciated his fine qualities, and as they grew better acquainted were disposed to "chaff" him a little about his eccentricities. Some time before we reached our destination he had been telling us of his experiences on arrival in Egypt. He had intended to go to Bombay, but had changed his mind at Suez the day before we arrived.

"Follows," he said, "me about Grand Cairo," he called it an epitome of the Arabian Nights, Portal of the Orient, and all that sort of thing. I began to think that I might assume myself for a day there. Our steamer was late, we were sent through express, remaining ten minutes in the Cairo station, and all that I saw of the Portal of the Orient, looking with sleepy eyes through the window of the railway carriage, was an Englishman in a tweed suit and a sun-hat, standing before a refreshment bar and calling out, "Two and sixpence for a bottle of water? Holy Moses!"

Soon after that we went to sleep, and just as we rolled into the station I remember that one of the party awakened him by shouting in his ear, "Passengers for Sodom and Gomorrah will change cars!"

We had hardly time to see the mosque of Mehmet Ali and buy some art of roses, when we were hurried off to Alexandria, so that our only sight of the Pyramids was from the train. None of us were "griffins," but those majestic structures command interest at all times, and then we had borrowed that wonderful book, "Our Inheritance in the Great Pyramid," from the captain of the steamer, and read it carefully, so that we were as eager as schoolboys. We were craning our necks to get the first sight, and two or three of us cried out, "There they are!" Manson had been leaning back in his seat with an expression of weariness on his countenance. He raised himself slightly with his hands, took one look, and sank back in his old place with the remark, "One more sensation gone!"

The summer of 186—was an unusually hot one in China. Residents of Shanghai passed their time in an artificial temperature produced by "punkahs" hung over desks, dining-tables, and beds—indeed in every practicable situation. The despotism, implacable sun rose each morning as if invigorated for a renewed career of persecution, and mocked at bamboo shades, blinds, and even tiled roofs. Crews of vessels coming up the river were driven from aloft, and strong men, like the little Shunamite boy in Scripture, cried out—"My head, my head!" In the latter part of September came the first relief—cool nights, then at last some refreshing days. I was dressing one morning with a serene satisfaction in the thought that I might put on a flannel instead of a linen coat, when my "boy" announced "One piece gentleman has got down side, want to see you." Stroked on an extension chair on the veranda, I found,

on descending, my friend Manson. Responding to my delighted and surprised greetings, he told me that he had suddenly made up his mind to visit the Far East, and had started without reflecting that he would reach India and southern China at just the wrong time. He had been nearly dead with heat, narrowly escaped a sun-stroke at Canton, and was caught in a typhoon between Manila and Hongkong. I had a room made ready for him, found him a good Canton servant, and introduced him at the Club. He was unanimously voted a success. To people as busy as we all were with the new season's teas a perfectly lazy man was a refreshing spectacle, and his languid indifference and dry conversation were declared extremely "good form." We could hardly give him a moment before late afternoon, but he found another lazy man who would play bezique with him for hours at a stretch, and declared himself quite content.

In a few weeks I made up my mind to take two or three days' holiday and carry out a cherished plan of a boat-trip on the Yangtze, and Manson agreed to accompany me. We had a large "houseboat" of Chinese model and rig—a fair sailer, and very comfortable; and our two Canton boys, Ah Wing and Ah How, and our cook were sure to give us good living. I was obliged, on account of the illness of my old "lowdah" or captain, to engage a new one at short notice. I did not know much about him and did not like his looks, but I never dreamed of any trouble with him or the crew which he engaged. There was a gun-rack in the cabin, and I had put in a couple of Enfield rifles belonging to the volunteers and two Sharps from the hong, thinking that we might compare their performance at a target. Manson, to my amusement, added to the armory an elephant rifle, carrying a very heavy ball, which he had brought from Ceylon, and his own old Kentucky hunting rifle, which he had been "backing," he said, against all others. I laughed at this battery (little thinking what I was to owe to it), and threw in a couple of revolvers to complete our assortment.

I shall never forget the sail down the Wungpoo, or Shanghai River, that pleasant afternoon. To appreciate the cool breeze from the south-west one must have endured the sufferings of the summer, and it seemed to blow rather from some breezy upland "at home," than from the low-lying, damp paddy-fields. As we left the settlement behind I felt like a boy having his first holiday, and even fancied that the very ordinary sunset reminded me of some of the gorgeous ones which I had seen in more favoured latitudes. We passed Woosung, rounded Paoushan Point, and ran a long way before we anchored for the night. In the morning we were under way in good season, and bore for the North Shore. We had our coffee and toast, and were sitting aft, when Ah Wing, my favourite servant, as plucky a boy as ever wore a pigtail, came aft to speak to me.

"Master," said he, "jussee now mi see two piece junk-boat. Mi think he no good junk. Mi fear he b'long lalle-lou (they are larders or pirates). Mi askie that lowdah—he mouf no speakes poppla (his mouth does not answer me properly). He say junk b'long he fen (is his friend). Mi welly fear he no good man."

I ran forward and looked at the two junks. We had changed our course and were running west with the wind on our beam. They were coming towards us, but both considerably to the north, and one more so than the other. Their character was unmistakable, as was the expression on the lowdah's face. He spoke a few words of pidgin English, and on my telling him to turn, said with a grin:

"No want to go back Shanghai."

There was not a moment to lose. I had even time to explain matters to Manson. If anything can make one think and act quickly, it is the approach of Chinese pirates. I jumped down the companion-ladder, seized a large revolver, loaded and capped, crept out under coat, and told Ah Wing to come forward with me. As I passed Manson, who was coolly smoking, and asked no questions, I whispered:

"Stand by the helm, and wait for the word, in case of need."

I told Ah Wing, in as mild a tone as I could command, to tell the lowdah that he had misunderstood me, and that I wanted him to turn around. He was off his guard, and replied in a rapid Chinese sentence, and with a chuckle.

"He talkee no want to see," said Ah Wing. The man was nothing to me at that moment but a mad dog. Why I did not blow his brains out I do not know. I had backed up to the rail and could put my hand on a sort of belaying pin. I think I even calculated the force of the blow that laid him out on the deck, before that villainous grin was off his face. There were five men in the crew. One was steering, two I pitched down the little hatch, which I secured. The others, thoroughly frightened, did as Ah Wing, not a bad sailor himself, told them. Manson put the helm hard down and in a moment we had come about, the sails were drawing, and we were well to windward, and under full headway. I gave my revolver to Ah Wing, with directions as to what he was to do, and no "Caucasian" could have obeyed more promptly and intelligently. We dragged the lowdah aft, and pinioned his hands and feet, in anticipation of his coming to himself. Manson had the helm, and asked him to give it to one of the crew. Ah Wing was then told (and to this day I remember how the pidgin English contrasted with the grim nature of the communication) to make it clear to the helmsman that if the boat went one inch to leeward of her course, and to the two sailors that if they moved, except under orders, from the positions in which they were placed—covered by the revolver—they were dead men.

"You sabbie the? (you perfectly understand)" I asked Ah Wing.

He was one of the few Chinamen who have what the plainman happily call sand, or dogged grit, and I saw it in his eye as he cocked the revolver and replied, "Alla lie-tie (all right)." Mi can do."

"At your leisure," said a cool voice, "perhaps you will tell me what this is all about," and Manson lighted a fresh cheroot. I explained to him that we had barely escaped destruction by treachery, and were even then in a dire strait. We could not expect to sail as fast as the pirates, and our only hope was in their being so far to leeward, and in the range of our rifles. I was perfectly sure of my man, and there was positively none in my whole acquaintance whom I would so readily have with me as my old friend, the *blase*, indifferent, dilatory Manson. He shook me by the hand, and said in a cheery voice, wholly unlike his ordinary one—

"All right, old fellow, we'll beat them." A more impetuous, though equally brave

man would have been far less efficient. Indeed, nothing could have been finer than his behaviour. The rifles, six in number, were brought up and laid side by side on top of the cabin. Ah How told me that he "sabbie loadies that gun," and, to my great surprise, our old fat cook ("Buddha") we used to call him, as his countenance expressed the idea of eternal silence and rest, volunteered his services in this line as well. Then we settled down to our work, no old Aladdin or Viking ever more collected and deliberate, and at the same time showing more of the *gaudium ce taminis* than our old used of bored member of the class of 186—. Could we keep those junks out of jingal range until we reached a place of safety? They had high sterns, and the steersman could be plainly seen. Manson took his Kentucky rifle, knelt down away aft and aimed slowly and carefully. Almost simultaneously I succeeded in "drawing a bead" on a large man in the bow of the junk nearer to us. Just as the rifles cracked she fell off visibly and lost way before the dead steersman could be replaced. Nor was the large man again visible.

"I am afraid I can't do as well with the elephant rifle," said Manson, "but I can try. Let us both fire continually at the steersman." We did so, with varying success. Ah How and the cook loaded rapidly and well, but the rifles were soon somewhat heated, and the breech-loaders missed fire several times. The junks were heavily manned and could quickly supply the place of those whom we shot. They also arranged some kind of protection for the helmsmen, although we pierced it more than once. I began to feel terribly wolfish, and so filled with rage at our antagonists that I could only with difficulty control myself sufficiently to aim deliberately; but my friend never showed signs of an acceleration of his pulse. As regularly as clock work he took the gun from the Chinaman, and never fired a second before his aim was perfect. We rested a short time at last to take a survey of the situation, and could not disguise from ourselves that it was serious. The junks were nearer, and we were still quite a long way from Paoushan. There was nothing for it but to go to work again, and we did. For ten minutes or more we kept up an incessant fire, and although we evidently did much damage, the distance between us and them had been perceptibly lessened. We must soon expect to hear the report of jingals. It came in a moment more, and the clumsy ball fell but little short of us. Manson turned to me, still cheery and cool.

"I believe there is a foreigner there," said he, "who is directing and inspiring them. He has escaped us thus far. If I can get a sight of him and can hit him, I believe we shall get rid of this junk. Since you picked off the last steersman of a hindmost one, she has fallen off decidedly. Well that is not so bad," as a jingal ball struck the mast. He asked Ah How to let him load the Kentucky rifle himself, and measured out the powder, wrapped the ball in a scrap of buckskin and rammed it carefully home. Then he knelt down and watched his chance. All this time Ah Wing had kept his eyes and the revolver on the steersman, and our boat had done her best. The jingal balls were getting uncomfortably frequent, and it was only a small satisfaction to have sent an Enfield bullet through the head of one gunner, just as he was getting his sight. All at once I heard the report of Manson's rifle and the quiet remarks from him:

"Habet!"

I saw the junk fall off, saw manifest confusion on board, saw an opening for two or three good shots, and had seized a fresh gun, when I heard Ah How cry:

"Master, hab got steamer welly near."

Hardly one of us had glanced ahead for half an hour. As for the steersman and the crew, they had clearly but one thought, and that was—to save their hands. It was with a strange feeling of relief and satisfaction that I saw H.M. gunboat *Petulant* puffing along toward us. In five minutes she was alongside, and I saw my friend Lieut. Graham's jolly face over her rail.

"What the deuce is the row, old fellow?" he asked in a perplexed way. I explained as briefly as possible, and told him that I thought we had almost finished the job, but he was welcome to the rest of it. He could hardly wait for me to finish my story.

"You won't come with us, then? Well, good-bye, old fellow. See you in Shanghai. Full speed ahead! Beat to quarters! Look sharp now, and clear away the bow-gun!"

In less than five minutes we heard his report, and saw the shot crash into the junk's side. We had had fighting enough for that day and concluded to push on for home. The junk had gone about, but we knew that they were doomed, and the roar of the broadside soon informed us that it would be quick work. Ah Wing never moved. He would have kept revolver pointed at the Chinamen until doomsday, had I not told him that he might put it away.

Ah How and "Buddha" took the guns below, and made everything tidy, and we had hardly rounded Paoushan Point when Ah Wing came up and said—

"That cook make enquire what thing you likee chow chow" (eat).

We had a jolly dinner the next night. Lieut. Graham and a couple of his officers came just in time. They had handed the survivors of the junks' crews over to the Chinese authorities, in whose care our rascally lowdah also was. They had made short work of their fight, and had no casualties. When the cloth was removed I tried to get Manson to make a speech, but the only thing I could get him to say was that he was never less bored in his life than during the skirmish.

I have not seen him for years. He drifts between the Old and the New World, and when I last wrote to him I quoted Hawthorne's expression about the danger of doing so until the only inheritance left him in either was the six feet for his final resting-place. But, as I had before insisted to my group in the smoking-room, it is a great mistake to judge by appearances, and I am sure of nothing that I shall never see a finer fellow, on this side of Jordan, than my friend, the man without enthusiasms.

UNHAPPY is the man for whom his own mother has not made all mothers venerable:—Richter.

Men show their character in nothing more clearly than by what they think laughable.—Goethe.

Boston, July 25.—William Hubbard and William Woodard, milkmen, of Somerville, intimated, last evening entered the laundry of Hop Lee at Charleston. A dispute arose about the payment of a bill, and four Chinamen assaulted the two men with an axe. The men fled, and the Chinamen pursued and killed Hubbard. Woodard is badly cut. The Chinamen were arrested.

## TELEGRAPHIC CONFERENCES.

Referring to the recent Telegraphic conference at home, a contemporary gives the following information:—

This conference is the seventh of its kind. The first was held at Paris as far back as 1859, followed in 1863 by another at Brussels. On both these occasions, the Governments interested comprised only Germany, Austria, France, and Belgium. The charges for telegrams from one country to another were at this time heavy and complicated; France, for example, was divided into no less than ten zones, and the French share on a message to or from another country was no less than 14 francs per zone. In 1865 another conference was held at Paris, when the following Governments joined the International Convention:—Denmark, Greece, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey. On this occasion very important measures were adopted. The zone system was abolished in favour of at most two rates for each country. The charges were greatly reduced, that for France, for example, being altered from a minimum of 14 and a maximum of 15 francs to a mean of 5 francs per 20-word telegram. At the Vienna Conference of 1868 additional 4-degates were present from India and Persia, and the charge for a 20-word message from England to India was reduced from £5 to £2-17; only, however, to be raised to £2-10 at a sub-conference convened at Bern shortly afterwards, in consequence of the lower tariff being found insufficient to enable the Red Sea and Indo-European Telegraph Companies to make both ends meet. This rate again was lowered by the Rome Convention of 1872 to £4. The Rome Conference, having been the first held after the control of the telegraphs in Great Britain passed into the hands of the Government, was attended by a British delegate, and here for the first time the more important telegraph companies were so far represented as to be allowed to take part in the discussions, but not to vote on any question—a position which has been maintained at subsequent conferences, it being thought impossible, in view of the fact that upwards of two hundred millions of capital has been sunk by private enterprise in submarine cables, to ignore the claims of the companies to express their views on matters vitally affecting their interests. Next in order came the St. Petersburg Conference of 1875, at which India proposed and carried the important "word-tarif" in place of the 10-word unit with single word progression which had been introduced (also at India's instance) at a sub-conference held at Vienna in 1873. This measure (the word-tarif) met with considerable opposition at the hands of the telegraph companies, who feared that a diminution of their profits would result from such facilities for short messages; it has, however, proved as successful during the past 3½ years in respect of messages between Europe and Asia, that, as we learn from Reuter's telegram, the word rate is now about to be adopted by the more Conservative European administrations. The nature of the change agreed upon regarding code language, as used in commercial telegrams, is not very clearly indicated by Reuter. It was universally considered by telegraph administrations that the abuse of the system demanded a radical change in the rules either by restricting the admissible languages or by reducing the number of letters allowed in a word; but the mere elimination of proper names from such codes, while entailing an immense amount of trouble on merchants in recasting their telegraphic ciphers, does not appear calculated, *per se*, to afford the desired relief to the telegraph.

## SIERRA LEONE AND THE ROAD TAX.

The African Times of July 1st has the following remarks:—

The memorial mentioned in our Sierra Leone news expresses, we have no doubt, the general sentiment and opinion of the people of Freetown. The Ordinance against which it is directed is one for the reimposition of a tax which had been abolished in 1872 under the enlightened government of Mr. Pope Hannessey. That abolition was a most popular measure; and certainly, unless there be an adequate cause in the state of the revenue is injudicious. The memorialists deny that the state of the revenue is such as to afford any justification of so hateful an impost. They affirm that the augmented Customs duties, which affect nearly every imported and exported article, have been so productive that there are ample funds for making and keeping in repair the roads within the settlement in a most substantial manner than has been hitherto practised, without the imposition of any special tax for the purpose; and as we do not conceive Governor Rowe to be a wiser or more judicious Governor than Mr. Pope Hannessey, we do hope that the assurance given by the Secretary of State that "the memorial will meet with due attention and consideration" is something more, in this instance, than the ordinary stereotyped phrase. In the Ordinance of 1872 abolishing the tax, it was denounced as "unjust and oppressive." In 1872 can scarcely be just and equitable in 1879. The official denunciation of 1872, confirmed by the approval of the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, cannot possibly be ignored by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; and unless Governor Rowe and his Legislative Council can show overwhelming cause in favour of reimposing an "unjust and oppressive" tax, we can have little doubt that the re-enacting Ordinance will be disallowed. Any other course will be at least discourteous to the Earl of Kimberley, as well as to Mr. Pope Hannessey; and if we were Secretary of State for the Colonies, we should not feel over-satisfied of the prudence of Governor Rowe in placing us before the horns of such a dilemma as the committing the said discomfited, or administering to him the rebuke of disallowing his Ordinance.

CHINESE have invested \$100,000 in mining apparatus, on the John Day, near Canyon City, Oregon. They take out one sweep of the derrick-free \$400 to \$500, making one sweep a week, and have fourteen derricks in operation now, and expect to have at least five more this season. The amount of lumber used by them during the season is over 400,000 feet. There are not less than 600 Chinamen at work on the claims below John Daytown, and more are on the road.

## CHLORAL, OPIUM AND OTHER NARCOTICS.

Dr. B. W. Richardson contributes an instructive article on "Chloral and other Narcotics" to the July number of the *Contemporary Review*. The use of chloral as an indulgence has become so common, and is so injurious, that it is now a recognised disease under the name of chloralism. The properties and effects of chloral are very similar to those of the mandragora of the ancients, so much so that they may be counted practically as the same. The effects are so pernicious that Dr. Richardson, who has made a special study of the properties and uses of chloral, says that "if chloral hydrate cannot be kept for use within its legitimate sphere as a medicine, to be prescribed by the physician according to his judgment, and by him as rarely as is possible, it were better for mankind not to have it at any price." He states, however, that the habitual use of it among certain classes is steadily increasing.

He also states that in England, and especially in London, the use of absinthe is alarmingly increasing. It is made in France, and is a mixture of essence of wormwood, alcohol, and a few other ingredients, but is commonly adulterated with sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, &c. It is generally taken at first as a tonic, like bitters, but soon becomes a necessity, and according to Dr. Richardson, "a more consummate devil of destruction could not be concocted by the finest skill of science devoted to the worst purposes." He would have it brought under the control of the sale of poisons Act.

It is some satisfaction to be told that while the habitual use of chloral and absinthe is increasing in England, the assertion that has often been made that opium is increasingly used by the poorer classes in England, is incorrect. Dr. Richardson believes, on the other hand, that it is dying out. He emphatically denies the insinuation that total abstinence from alcohol frequently have recourse to opium or some other toxicant in its stead. He asserts that he never met an opium-eater in England who was an abstainer from alcohol, and that he never knew an abstainer from alcohol on whom rested a suspicion of indulging in opium.

The following on alcohol and tobacco may be interesting:—

"Alcohol excites the mind and quickens the pulses before they depress. Tobacco does not in the strict sense excite, but depresses and soothes from the first, so that there are stages, which some persons always feel, when alcohol is antidotal to tobacco. Amongst those persons who are total abstainers from alcohol, few are found who can bear tobacco in the most moderate use of it. Under tobacco the heart seems rapidly to run down in power, and alcohol is called for to whip it up again, also as it seems. The fact is that the heart is not the organ primarily concerned at all, but the minute vessels at the termination of the arterial circuit. These minute vessels are under a nervous influence by which the passage of blood through them is regulated, and which influence is readily modified by very refined causes acting through the organic or emotional nervous centres. The effect of tobacco on these minute vessels through the nervous system, is to cause contraction of them as a primary fact, so that the face of the person affected becomes pale and the surface of the body cold, while the heart labours to force on the supply of blood until its own vascular system comes under the influence: then the stomach involuntarily contracts, and, after a time, the voluntary muscles, deprived of blood, convulse tremulously, or pass into active convulsions, as in tetanus. Alcohol, on the other hand, through its influence on nervous functions, relaxes the vessels of the minute circulation, sets free the heart, reduces the muscular power, and in every particular counteracts the tobacco."

It would be interesting to learn what proportion of the members of our total abstinence societies are smokers; and some abstainers who once both drank and smoked should be able to tell us whether they found the injurious effects of tobacco more palpable after they gave up their alcohol than before.—*Indian Statesman*.

WITHIN the present generation, and mainly during the present decade, nearly all the geographical problems left us by our adventurous ancestors have been solved; all the great lines of exploration have been taken up and worked out with a success that leaves to the future only the details to fill in. The North-west passage was completed more than a quarter of a century ago; the Australian interior has been crossed and recrossed within the past few years; several bright lines now break up the once mysterious darkness of the "Dark Continent"; the sources of the Nile have been traced, the course of the Congo all but laid down; the Russians have filled up many important blanks in Central Asia; there is now no mystery to speak of for geographers on the North American continent, and none of any magnitude on the South; even the great outlines of the ocean-bed have been charted, and now, at last, after a struggle begun more than 300 years since, the North-east passage has been made with an ease that makes one wonder why it was not done long ago. A matter-of-fact Swedish professor has shown that, with a suitable ship, at the proper season, this long-sought-for passage to "Par Cathay" is a question of only a few weeks. Of Arctic feats there now remains only the "dash at the Pole," and that the North Pole will be reached sooner or later there can be no doubt.—*London Times*.

In the whole history of advertising no incident has probably occurred so curious as that which is now under daily observation. For several months past, and up to this very day, an advertisement has appeared several times a week, and never occupying less than a column, consisting solely of the words "Laugh and grow Fat." "Laugh and grow Fat." "Laugh and grow Fat" and so on, repeated in one line under another from the top to the bottom of the page. It is said that the *Daily Telegraph* alone has already received no less than eleven hundred pounds for this single and mysterious advertisement. And nobody can conjecture how the advertisers can possibly hope to recoup themselves for this enormous outlay. Indeed, no two people can agree as to what the advertisement means or can point to. "Laugh and grow Fat" can scarcely be the title of a forthcoming book or play. One man thinks it forebodes the dismal apparition of another comic paper; another guesses it will prove to have heralded some new patent medicine; but, as I said, no two people agree except in the conviction that in no case can the stakes pay for the candles.

## THE CATHOLIC MISSION IN TIBET.

The following letter from Mgr. Felix Biet, Vicar-Apostolic of Tibet, has reached India:—

"Every year a Tibetan caravan composed of inhabitants of Lhasa and Trachilumbo (eight stages from Lhasa) arrives at Tatsienlou in the month of May, to barter with the Chinese. The caravan, which averages 800 mules and from two to three hundred men, barbers, furs, lynx, fox, and wolf skins, lamb and sheep skins, and about 400 loads of wool, of bricks of tea. This year the caravan musters only 400 beasts, and brings no wool at all. The furs and skins, too, are double their former price. The Chinese are rather put out, and ask the reason. 'Henceforth,' reply the Tibetans, 'we intend selling our wool and part of our furs to the So-po (Mongols), who again sell them to the Orouso (Russians). We have not so far to go as to Tatsienlou, and we get good prices. If it were not that we want tea from Tatsienlou, we shall not come again to barter with you.'

"It is only eight days ago that the caravan arrived at Tatsienlou, and already Russian roubles are circulating in the bazaar. I asked a Tibetan yesterday where all this new coin comes from. 'They are Orouso Tchirangka' (Russian coin), he answered. It is the caravan from Lhasa and Trachilumbo which brings them in considerable quantity to Tatsienlou. As the Tibetans do not bring fur enough for the amount of tea they require, they pay for the balance in Russian roubles."

His Lordship also mentions a scare among the Chinese mandarins in Tibet, owing to an impression that the English were sending an expedition into the country.

The *Pioneer*, referring to the above letter, says it should serve to remind people of the pious devotion which has led these noble missionaries, through toil and suffering, in peril by the heathen and in the wilderness, to distant and dangerous Tibet.

Before now, communications have been received in India from these good missionaries. In 1859 they wrote to Bishop Bigandet; their letter reaching Rangoon via Yunnan and Bhamo in about ten months. Again in 1863, the late Jung Bahadur's mission to Peking sent back with its despatches a letter from the missionaries to the British Resident in Nepal. The present letter contains an interesting reference to Russia, whose roubles are becoming current in the Lhasa market. Some five and twenty years ago, two catholic missionaries, MM. E. nan and Ege, established themselves in the valley of Bonga in Tibet, as remote a place, perhaps, as they could have found in all Asia. They leased some land for their mission house, and began to preach the gospel. After four years had passed, they were turned out of Bonga, and their house was burnt down. A treaty was made between China and France, in 1861, and the French envoy at Peking interceded for them; and being enabled to return to Bonga they renewed their labours. Before long they had converted five Tibetan villages to Christianity. More missionaries were sent from Europe, and the mission was flourishing. The Lama priests, however, were jealous of these successes; and at their instigations three of the five villages were attacked, and the inhabitants beaten and carried away captives. One missionary was murdered, the rest had to fly for their lives to Szechuen and Yunnan. Amongst the fugitives were MM. A. and F. Biet. M. F. Biet, along with M. Desgodins (the author of a work on Tibet published last year) fled with most of their native converts to Tsak near Ta-tsin-lo in the Chinese province of Szechuen. M. F. Biet, no doubt, is the M. Desneigneur Felix Biet, Vicar Apostolic of Tibet, whose letter has reached India.

"Theopharastus Such" says:—I never felt sufficiently meritorious to like being hated as a proof of my superiority, or so thirty, for improvement as to desire that all my acquaintances should give me their candid opinion of me. I really do not want to learn from my enemies. I prefer having none to learn from. Instead of being glad when men use me despitely, I wish they would behave better and find a more amiable occupation for their brief intervals from business. In brief, after a close intimacy with myself for a longer period, than I choose to remember, I find within me a permanent longing for approbation.

The *National Zeitung*, in an able and moderate article on the war at the Cape, may be said to fairly represent military and other opinion in Germany with regard to the struggle with and final overthrow of the Zulus. Referring to the jubilation of the English press at the re-establishment of the reputation of British arms by the victory at Ulundi, the above-mentioned journal remarks that it all depends on where the point of honour is sought. Had anyone maintained, it continues, that the previous disasters of the English troops were due to a want of personal bravery, or doubted that the English army was still able to acquire the mastery over a horde of naked and ill-armed savages, then, of course, Ulundi would have been a brilliant reply to Isandula; but to such foolish assertions even blind hatred did not allow itself to give way. What the English had to be reproached with (says the *National Zeitung*) was simply this, that they did not maintain their military system in such a condition as a well-ordered State ought to enforce in every part of its administration. The journal characterises this deficiency as a cancer of long standing, and refers to the shameful disclosures as to army organisation which were made during the Oranien war, but which did not prevent English soldiers from acquiring a glory by their brilliant deeds of valour compared with which the victory of Ulundi must not be named in the same breath. It then proceeds, with no small patriotic pride, to recount how Prince Albert, a German by birth and breeding, was the first who, notwithstanding that his life was embittered by the public suspicion of him, gave his days and nights to seek out and remove the defects of the British army. Since his death, however, all efforts in this direction seem to have been abandoned. The manufacture of arms alone, thinks the *National Zeitung*, by reason of its technical character, appears to have something attractive in it for the English heart, and in the construction of huge guns, England is admitted, still stands first. But, as to the actual kernel of war science—the tactics and individual development of soldiers—the events of 1870 and 1871, from which it might have learnt so much, and from which other States have profited to such an extent, seem to have made as temporary an impression on the English army as the reflection in a mirror.



## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

## Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 4th, 1879.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Papers, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, table, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though Written by Hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied maps, &c. Any of them in a Book Packet expose it to the higher charges stated below.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 4 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 3 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Chili, Brazil, Peru, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guiana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group.

## Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by any route:—  
Letters, 8 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 8 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 2 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 2 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 6 cents per 4 oz.

Exceptional rates, to the United Kingdom and Union Countries served through the United Kingdom via Brindisi only:—

Letters, 12 cents per ½ oz.  
Post Cards, 5 cents each.  
Registration, 8 cents.  
Newspapers, 4 cents each.  
Books and Patterns, 4 cents per 2 oz.  
Commercial Papers, 8 cents per 4 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Aspinwall (N.Z.), Bahamas, Guatemala (N.Z.), Hayti (N.Z.), New Granada (N.Z.), Panama (N.Z.), and Venezuela (N.Z.):—

Letters, 12 30 34  
Registration, None 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Bolivia, Costa Rica (N.Z.), Ecuador (N.Z.), Nicaragua (N.Z.):—

Letters, 20 30 34  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 12 6 8  
Registration, 8 None None

Hawaiian Kingdom:—

Letters, 12 12 16  
Registration, None None None  
Newspapers, 4\* 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6\* 6 8

W. Indies (except as above), Paraguay, Uruguay:—

Letters, 30 30 34  
Registration, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8  
Registration, 8 8 8

to British & Union West Indies only:—

Letters, 8 8 8  
Registration, 8 8 8  
Newspapers, 4 4 6  
Books & Patterns, 6 6 8

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension.

Letters, by Contract Packet 24; by Private Ship 12; Registration, 8; Newspapers, 4; Books and Patterns, 6.

\* A small extra charge is made on delivery.

## LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction, 2 8 2 2

Between any other of the following places (through British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Cebu, China, Fongchin, and the Philippines, by Private Ship, 4 8 2 2

Between the above by Contract Mail, 8 8 2 2

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets un-

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book-packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

## PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. Samples which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds &c., in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches

of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples. Indigo cannot be sent in any place.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—except those to and through Australia—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.50 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

A similar supplementary Mail is made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee is also 18 cents.

## Miscellaneous Notices.

## Local Delivery.

1. All correspondence posted before 5 p.m. on any week day for addresses in Victoria will be delivered the same day, and generally within two hours, unless the delivery should be retarded by the Contract Mails.

2. Invitations, &c., can generally be delivered within Victoria at the private houses of the addressees rather than at places of business, if a wish to that effect be expressed by the sender, otherwise all correspondence is invariably delivered at the nearest place of business. (See Postal Guide, par. 103.)

3. Boxholders who desire to send Circulars, Dividend Warrants, Invitations, Cards, &c., of the same weight, to addresses in Hongkong, Bangkok, or the Ports of China and Japan, may deliver them to the Post Office unstamped, the postage being then charged to the sender's account. Each batch must consist of at least ten.

4. Boxholders may also send Patterns to the same places in the same way. Envelopes containing Patterns may be wholly closed if the nature of the contents be first exhibited or stated to the Postmaster General, as he may consider necessary, and approved by him. Printed Circulars may be inserted in such Pattern Packets.

## Local Parcel Post.

1. Small Parcels may be sent by Post between any of the British Post Offices in China or Japan, as well as to Macao, Peking, Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. They must not exceed the following dimensions, 2 feet long, 1 foot broad, 1 foot deep, nor weigh more than 15 lbs. The postage will be 20 cents per lb., which will include Registration. The parcels may be wholly closed if they bear this special endorsement, PARCEL, CONTAINING NO LETTER, but any parcel may be opened by direction of the Postmaster General.

2. The following cannot be transmitted: Parcels insufficiently packed or protected, or liable to be crushed (as handboxes, &c.); Glass, Liquids, Explosive substances, Matches, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, Ior, Meat, Fish, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or likely to become offensive or injurious in transit.

3. Parcels will as a general rule be forwarded by Private Ship, not by Contract Mail Packet. The Post Office reserves the right of selecting the opportunity for transmission, and of delaying delivery in case the number of parcels is such as to retard other correspondence. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, but the system of Registration will secure the sender against any but a very remote probability of loss.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a Parcel Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist.

## Mails exchanged with Manila and Saigon.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office, and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.

Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the sender nor the addressee of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching Office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony."

The above does not apply in any to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.

Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Any Foreign stamps on loose correspondence are obliterated in this Office.

## Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

## Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

## Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers, Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class), or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom via Southampton

\* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

by British Packet, for one penny; or via Brindisi by British Packet for three pence. Hongkong stamps will prepare this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

## Mails for the United Kingdom, &amp;c. by French Packet.

Under instructions from the London Post Office, the Mails for the United Kingdom which have hitherto been forwarded via Naples, will henceforth be forwarded via Marseilles, as it is understood that a gain of twelve hours results from the adoption of this route.

As it would be extremely inconvenient to divide the mail, and no practical advantage would result from doing so, all correspondence intended for the United Kingdom by French Packet will be sent via Marseilles, even though marked via Naples.

An impression appears to prevail that correspondence for the Mediterranean stations, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, the Levant, Turkey, &c., can be forwarded only by British Packet. It can be forwarded also by French Packet, and if so forwarded generally arrives a week earlier than if it had been detained for the British Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or mis-direction of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered), nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed:—

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of durable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Office, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs. Patterns—to British Office, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 3 oz.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, there is no such thing as Parcel Post to Europe, &c. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$50 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

## Indemnity for the Loss of a Registered Letter.

The following Regulations as to the Indemnity to be paid in certain cases on the loss of Registered correspondence have been made by His Excellency the Governor under Ordinance 10 of 1876, Section XII.

The Post Office is not legally responsible for the safe delivery of Registered correspondence, but henceforth it will be prepared to make good the contents of such correspondence lost while passing through the Post, to the extent of \$10, in certain cases, provided:—

1. That the sender duly observed all the conditions of Registration required.

2. That the letter was securely enclosed in a reasonably strong envelope.

3. That application was made to the Postmaster General of Hongkong immediately the loss was discovered, the envelope being invariably forwarded with such application unless it also is lost.

4. That the Postmaster General is satisfied that the loss occurred whilst the correspondence was in the custody of the British Postal administration in China, that it was not caused by any fault on the part of the sender, by destruction by fire, or shipwreck, nor by the dishonesty or negligence of any person not in the employment of the Hongkong Post Office.

5. No compensation can be paid for mere damage to fragile articles such as portraits, watches, handsomely bound books, &c., which reach their destination, although in a broken or deteriorated condition.

## Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and vice versa.

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order\* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheques, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications in time, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departure of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom, Up to £2.....18 cents.

" £2.....36 "

" £7.....54 "

" £10.....72 "

## Local Money Orders (including Straits Settlements).

Up to \$25.....15 cents.

" 50.....30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (except when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment; or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advice relative to it has been received.

\* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Local Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases. A fixed dollar rate for drawing on the United Kingdom is in force at Shanghai.

## POST OFFICE NOTICE. Unclaimed Correspondence, September 12, 1879.

Letts. Pap. Letts. Pap.

Arden, H. M. 1 Macleod, A. H. 1

Azevedo, J. 1 Mangat, M. 1

B. de 1 Masey, Mr. 1

Bainbridge, Rev. 1 Mather, H. L. 1

Baller, Mrs. 2 McCarty, Dr. 1 bk.

Barler, G. 1 McDonald, D. N. 3

Bavandica, F. 1 McGregor, Miss 1

Bellandina, A. 1 McGregor, Mr. 1

Bossett, Albert 1 Morehouse, 1

Boyle, E. R. 1 Noyes W. 1

Brathwaite, Capt. 1 Morrison, Thos. R. 1

Brindley, John 1 Morton & Co. 1

British Empire, 1 Messrs. 1



## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

## Section.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Albay	5 b	F. Ashton	Brit. str.	366	Sept. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Tamsui, &c.	15th inst.
Atholl	8 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	922	Sept. 10	Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Australian Ports	
Bombay	2 h	2	Brit. str.	749	Feb. 12	Kwok Acheong	Shanghai	
China	5 c	3	Amer. str.	648	Sept. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Y. Hama & San Francisco	Mails, 1st pr.
City of Peking	5 c	Berry	Amer. str.	5079	Sept. 2	P. M. S. S. Co.	Bangkok	16th inst.
Danube	2 h	Clanby	Brit. str.	561	Sept. 7	Yuen Fat Hong	Coast Ports	16th inst.
Douglas	5 h	Young	Brit. str.	864	Sept. 12	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Manila	16th inst.
Emeralda	5 c	Salbot	Brit. str.	395	Sept. 12	Russell & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	To-day
Fame	6 h	Stopani	Brit. str.	117		H. K. & W'poo Dock Co.	Shanghai	Co'stan Dock
Japan	5 h	Gardner	Brit. str.	1865	Sept. 5	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.		
Ningpo	4 c	2	Brit. str.	761	Sept. 12	Siemssen & Co.		
Norna	5 c	Love	Brit. str.	606	May 31	Kwok Acheong		
Paladin	5 c	Parker	Brit. str.	897	Sept. 10	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Pernambuco	5 c	Hyde	Brit. str.	652	Sept. 2	Melchers & Co.		Sands' Slip
Priam	5 c	Butler	Brit. str.	1547	Sept. 12	Butterfield & Swire	London, &c.	To-day
Sea Gull	8 k	Haydon	Amer. str.	48	Mar. 24	China Traders Insurance Co.		
Sindh	5 c	2	Foh. str.	2024	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	16th inst.
Tibre	5 c	Reynier	Foh. str.	1004	Sept. 12	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Venice	5 h	Rhode	Brit. str.	1962	Sept. 12	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	S'pore, Calcutta, &c.	17th, 3 p.m.
Yotung	2 h	McDougall	Brit. str.	286	Sept. 12	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Zephyr	2 h	Connor	Brit. str.			Russell & Co.	Holhow, &c.	Sands' Slip
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Adelaide Norris	4 c	Woodward	Amer. bge.	719	Aug. 11	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Agnes Muir	4 k	Low	Brit. str.	851	July 25	Meyer & Co.	Hamburg	
Alexander Yeats	4 k	Dunham	Canad. sh.	1598	Sept. 8	P. & O. S. N. Co.		Wanchai Pier
Alva	3 k	Souza	Port. sh.	632	Aug. 31	Brandao & Co.	Hioho	
Anna Bertha	4 k	Krausa	Ger. bge.	468	Aug. 26	Siemssen & Co.	San Francisco	
Antioch	3 c	Weeks	Amer. bge.	646	Aug. 7	Vogel & Co.		
Bua Pan	2 c	Muller	Slam. sh.	575	Aug. 31	Yuen Fat Hong		For Sale
Chocola	4 k	Kennett	Brit. bge.	284	July 21	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Claro Babuyan	4 k	Polson	Brit. bge.	358	Sept. 11	Chong Woo		
Edenizer	4 c	Miller	Brit. 3m. sc.	319	Aug. 24	Melchers & Co.	Hiontein	
Echo	5 k	Tozer	Brit. bge.	369	Aug. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
Edward Barrow	4 c	Rich	Brit. bge.	958	June 26	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Elizabeth Childs	5 k	Lindbergh	Brit. bge.	391	Aug. 30	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	
Ernst	2 k	Hibbard	Ger. 3m. sc.	356	Sept. 3	Wieler & Co.	Newchwang	Cleared
Excalibur	8 c	Eddy	Amer. bge.	593	Aug. 24	Russell & Co.		
Faugh Balaugh	2 k	Rite	Ger. bge.	240	Sept. 13	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Fred. P. Litchfield	4 k	Walter	Amer. bge.	1083	July 11	Russell & Co.	New York	
Friedrich Perthes	2 k	Palding	Ger. bge.	446	Sept. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Tientsin	
Gylding	5 k	Winther	Dan. bg.	240	Sept. 12	Siemssen & Co.	Cape Town	
Hans	3 k	Moult	Ger. bge.	310	Sept. 11	Wieler & Co.		
Hermann	4 k	Schmidt	Ger. bge.	444	Aug. 7	Wieler & Co.	Foochow and Cape	
Highlander	4 k	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	June 19	Vogel & Co.		
Hongkong	4 c	Oom	Ger. 3m. sc.	219	Aug. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Newchwang	
J. A. Borland	4 c	Kent	Amer. bge.	670	July 20	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Jacobine	4 k	Bang	Ger. bge.	417	Sept. 11	Siemssen & Co.	Newchwang	
Jessie McDonald	7 c	Stott	Brit. 3m. sc.	275	Aug. 24	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Sydney	
John Potts	7 c	MacPherson	Brit. bge.	374	Aug. 26	Butterfield & Swire		
Jules Dufaur	4 k	Willgen	Brit. bge.	434	Aug. 20	Tan Keng Ho	London	
Kalaja	4 c	Roos	Russ. bge.	690	Aug. 18	Vogel & Co.	Newchwang	
Krug Thep	2 k	Duhsen	Siam. bge.	488	Aug. 31	Siemssen & Co.		
Lota	3 k	Dudfield	Brit. bge.	472	Sept. 12	Kwong Him Wo		
Margrethe	4 k	Thieson	Ger. bge.	357	Sept. 8	Wieler & Co.		
Monte Rosa	4 k	Carter	Amer. sh.	1313	June 16	Vogel & Co.	New York	
Norman Court	7 c	Dunn	Brit. bge.	834	Sept. 2	Turner & Co.		
Orange Grove	7 c	Longmuir	Brit. bge.	385	Sept. 10	Russell & Co.		
Prosperity	2 k	Hoff	Slam. bge.	476	Aug. 12	Chinese	Bangkok	Cleared
Rosebud	3 k	Collie	Brit. 3m. sc.	340	Sept. 11	Chooing Woo		
Sir Lancelot	7 c	Brokenshar	Brit. bge.	886	Aug. 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Souabaya Packet	2 k	Verdun	Dutch bge.	462	Aug. 29	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Spica	8 c	Hollmann	Ger. bge.	915	Aug. 29	Melchers & Co.		
Star of China	7 c	Blaker	Brit. sh.	794	Aug. 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Sumatra	3 k	Olough	Amer. sh.	1090	Sept. 6	Russell & Co.	London	
Titoombas	7 c	Kirkpatrick	Brit. bge.	585	Aug. 25	Vogel & Co.	Hamburg	
Triton	4 k	Kalsen	Ger. bge.	558	Aug. 21	Vogel & Co.		
Vesta	3 k	Ruige	Dutch bge.	417	Aug. 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Werra	5 k	Duikelberg	Ger. bge.	932	Aug. 31	Melchers & Co.		
Young Slam	8 c	Benedictin	Slam. sh.	701	Sept. 6	Order		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Florence Nightingale		McIntyre	Brit. bge.	404	Aug. 30	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
Harmonie		Schiphorst	Ger. sch.	241	Sept. 8	Eduard Schellhass & Co.	Tientsin	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Egeria	6 c	British	steam sloop	794	4	120	Aug. 14	A. L. Douglas
Li Tai	3 k	Annamese	man-of-war	2060	...	...	June 10	Yuen
Meanees	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	...	...	...
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Sept. 5	Lt.-Com. M. L. Bridges
Sun-kee	Jar. Sl.	Chinese	gunboat	180	5	60	June 23	J. H. Wade
Vencedora	K. D.	Spanish	man-of-war	...	...	...	Aug. 5	Francisco Alararo
Victor Emanuel	6 h	British	Commodore's flag-sh.	3087	20	...	...	Commodore Smith

## HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Iohang	700	Ogston	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Klu Kiang	617	Benning, A.	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Powan	1890	Hoyland	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	184		Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Tung Ting	314	Degen	C. M. S. N. Co.
White Cloud	280		H. C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yotai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &amp;c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
An-lan	221	7	70	J. Godall
Chen-jul	80	3	20	A. Walker
Chen-to	221	7	70	Stewart
Ching-on	120	2	40	Chinese Admiral
Ching-po	180	6	60	
Chun-tung	150	2	40	Chun Ti Hu
Li-sha	80	4	20	Read
Peng-chou-hai	600	4	120	C. H. Palmer
Quang-on	120	4	40	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	180	5	60	J. H. Wade
Sut-tsing	160	4	60	J. B. Murray
Tching-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tsing-po	100	8	40	Ching

## FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

September 6, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
Cassandra	for London	
Haeting	for Shanghai	
Norden	for London	
MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Breman	for Tientsin	
Celia	for Melbourne	
Gylding	for Cape Town	
Irazu	for Tientsin	
MEN-OF-WAR.		
Lapwing	H. M. gunboat	
Ling Feng	Chinese cruiser	

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

September 4, 1879.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.		
China	German	
Chin-tung	Chinese	
Crusader	British	
Fuh-wo	British	
Guy Mannerling	British	
H. C. Orsted	Danish	
Hae-an	Chinese	
Hae-san	Chinese	
Indus	British	

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.		
Amethyst	for New York	
Bencutha	American barque	
Callor Ou	British barque	
Christian	German schooner	

MEN-OF-WAR.		
Kua Hing	Chinese cruiser	
Lily	H. M. gunboat	
Modeste	H. M. corvette	
Morgo	Russian gunboat	
Sobel	Russian gunboat	

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, September 13th, 1879.

At 1085 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Price.		Chinese Names.	
		Highest.	Lowest.		
		Cash.	Cash.		
Butcher Meat.					
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400		米路烟猪肉	
" Am. Sugar cured, . . .	250	220		花旗烟猪肉	
" Foochow, . . .	200	180		福州烟猪肉	
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	170	160		尾龍扒	
Beef Corned, . . . catty	140	130		鹹牛肉	
" Roast, . . .	150	140		燒牛肉	
" Soup, . . .	90	80		湯肉	
" Steak, . . .	150	140		牛肉把	
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	50	40		牛腦	
" Tongue, fresh, each	300	270		牛脚	
" " corned, . . .	300	270		鹹牛脚	
" Head, . . .	750	700		牛頭	
" Heart, . . .	130	120		牛心	
" Hump, Salt, . . . catty	130	120		牛肩	
" Feet, . . . each	50	45		牛脚	
" Kidneys, . . .	60	50		牛腰	
" Tail, . . .	100	90		牛尾	
" Liver, . . . catty	80	70		牛肝	
" Tripe (undressed), catty	55	45		牛肚	
Calves' Head and Feet, set	600	500		牛仔頭脚	
Hams, American, . . . lb.	350	320		花旗火腿	
" Chinese, . . .	250	220		金華火腿	
" English, . . .	380	350		來路火腿	
Mutton Chop, . . .	180	160		羊牌骨	
" Leg, . . .	180	160		羊腿	
" Shoulder, . . .	140	120		羊手	
Pigs' Obittings, . . . catty	70	60		猪脚	
" Feet, . . .	110	100		猪脚	
" Fry, . . .	120	110		猪雞	
" Head, . . .	95	90		猪頭	
" Heart, . . . each	60	50		猪心	
" Kidney, . . .	110	100		猪腰	
" Liver, . . . lb.	120	110		猪肝	
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	170	150		猪牌骨	
" Corned, . . .	160	150		鹹猪肉	
" Leg, . . .	170	160		猪脚	
" Fat or Lard, . . .	110	100		猪油	
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set	450	400		羊頭脚	
" Heart, . . . each	50	40		羊心	
" Kidneys, . . .	70	60		羊腰	
" Liver, . . . lb.	140	130		羊肝	
Sucking Pigs, . . . each	\$2.	\$1.25		猪仔	
Suet, Beef, . . . lb.	120	110		生牛油	
" Mutton, . . .	110	100		生羊油	
Sweet Bread, . . . catty	130	120		牛核	
Veal, . . .	140	130		牛仔肉	
生口					
鐵雞					
班鳩					
鴨					
鴨蛋					
雞					
鵝					
鵝					
花雀					
禾白鴿					
省城家					
沙追公					
火雞公					
火雞					
海魚					
肚魚乾					
鮑魚					
鯉魚					
赤鯉魚					
鹹魚					
蟹					
墨魚					
黃魚					
跌沙					
海鰻					
淡水鱸					
剥皮鮮魚					
大鮮魚仔					
田雞					
石斑魚					
白紅魚					
黃花澤					
蠔					
軟唇					
花龍蝦					
生龍蝦					
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